

BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.]

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1826.

[NUMBER 1000]

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified by any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Monday the 15th Instant, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
3d May 1826.

BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the General Sale Room at the Warehouse Office on Monday the 8th Instant, at the hour of Eleven A. M.

By order of the Trustees,
H. G. OAKES,
Secretary Bombay Civil Fund.

BOMBAY,
4th May 1826.

Edujee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 8th Instant,

SUNDRY effects belonging to a Gentleman deceased.

ALSO,

Two cases of Men's and Boys' coarse Hats, to close an account.

At 12 o'clock will be put up a single Poled Tent.

Bombay, May 6th 1826.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Public Auction at the Warehouse near Chinchbunder without the Town Walls of Bombay.—On Wednesday next the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock at forenoon, 593-1 Candies of Sajeer Khar Salt, otherwise called BARILLA.—The Barilla to be sold on account and risk of LIMJEE BHICCAJEE SONS and CO. of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, who contracted for the purchase of it, but have refused to fulfil their contract.

Musters may be seen at the Warehouse the day before the sale, and the conditions to be mentioned at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 5th May 1826.

અહિર.લીલાંકુ.કરીને.વેચશે

આવતા.પુણવારને.દીને.તા.૧૦ મી.આ

એ.મહીનાં.ની.એ.ખોરનાં.જલાજ ૧૨ નાં

બાહાર.કોટ.ચીય.ખંદર.આગાલ.ની.વખાર

માં ૩૬૩. ખાંડી.શાજખાર.વેચશે.એ.શા

જખાર.પારશી.લીમજ.લીખાજનાં.કોફ

રાઓ.તથા.કમપ.ની.શ્રી.મુંબજનાં.વેપા

રીઓ.એ.ધણીઓનાં.શાખે.તથા.ની

ખંમે.વેચશે.કાંએ.એ.લોકોએ.શાદુ.એ

શાજખાર.વેચાતો.લેવા.શાહુ.કીધુ.હુ.તે

શાદુ.ના.કપુલ.કરેકે *

એ.શાજખારનો.નમુનો.નીવો.હોએતો

એ.વખારમાં.વેચાં.ની.એ.ક.દાડો.આગામ

ય.નજને.નીવો.તથા.વેચાં.ની.બીલી.વે

ચતી.વખાર.અહિર.કરશે *

તા. ૫ મી.મેએ ૧૮૨૬

FOR SALE.

A FEW dozens of PRIME SODA WATER, from Schweppe and Co. just landed, and for Sale at

JOS. SPRAGUE and CO's,

Rampart Row.

Bombay, 5th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant,

A FEW Dozen of Hodgson's beer well

up in bottle, Gold Sals and Keys,

Earrings, and Silver Wai-t Buckles.

A Case of Fish Hooks No. 3 to 13.

Shot belts, Stirrup leathers, Heads and

Reins, and Martingals.

White Hot water Plates, Dishes of

Sizes, and Baking Vegetable Dishes, and

Dessert Plates.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Single poled Tent and Rowties.

Meadows Street, 6th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A SERVICEABLE

BUGGY,

PRICE RUPEES 300.

Meadows Street, 6th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A HANDSOME

LONDON BUILT

CURRICLE

AND HARNESS,

NEARLY NEW,

WITH A PAIR OF CAPITAL

GREY ARAB HORSES,

15 HANDS high, 5 years old, and well broken in. The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Price Rs. 3,000.

Meadows Street, 6th May 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, the Quarterly Oriental Magazine, No. 8, from October to December 1825.

K. and Co. have also received by the late arrivals, the Oriental Herald for Jan. Bombay, 6th May 1826.

Limjee Bhiccajee's Sons and Co.

MOST respectfully beg to inform their Customers and the Public, that they have purchased an Investment of Captain Bax, of the H. C. Ship Edinburgh, which will be exposed for Sale as soon as landed on Shore, consisting of Beer in Hogsheads from Hodgson, Stein and Sim, and Abbott, Claret, Port, Bucellas, Sherry, Brandy, and Rum Shrub, Oilmans' Stores from Th's Wyatt and Co. Hams, Pine Cheeses, pickled and red Herrings, Salt Tongues, Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, Olives, Capers, Mushrooms, Salad Oil, and Mustard. Confectionary from Hoffmann, Jam and Jellys, bottled Fruit for Tarts, Comfits and Brandy Fruits. Hats from Bicknell and Borrodaile. Plated Ware, Soup Tureens, Dishes, Curry Dishes, Sauce Tureens, Le- quor and Cruet Frames, Salt Cellars, Mustard Pots, Bottle Stands, Coffee, Tea, Milk and Butter Pots. Cutlery, fine Ivory hand- led Knives and Forks, Sundries, Ladies' and Gentlemen's writing Desks and Dress- ing Cases, Mahogany Tea Chests, Day and night Telescopes, Check Horse Cloths, Plate Brushes, Complete Set of Fishing and Shooting Tackle, in Cases, Carpenters' Tool Chests, large sizes, Carriage Lacers, Japanned and Block Tin Dish Covers &c. &c.

Bombay, 6th May 1826.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS.

RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINES and LIQUORS

from Messrs. HARPER and BELL.

Sherry in Butts, XXX, 5 years in the

Wood.....Rs. 1200

Ditto Ditto XXX.....900

Ditto XX.....850

Ditto in bottle per Dozen.....20

Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....22

Claret ditto.....45

Port in Pints per Dozen.....12

Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....20

Cherry Brandy per Dozen.....12

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son

Superior old Sherry in butts....Rs. 800

Ditto in bottles.....22

Barsac.....20

Vin de Grave.....15

Sercial in Pints per Dozen.....20

These wines are in quarter cases of 6

Dozen Pints or 3 Dozen quarts, and

no package can be broken.

Champaign of very superior quality im-

ported per Alacidy.....60

White.....65

Pink.....65

Bombay, 4th May 1826.

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF

FRAMJEE COWASJEE,

THE undermentioned ENGLISH

CLARET, of Messrs. Carbonel

and Sons, imported per Exmouth, a few

half and a quarter chests of the first growth

at 45 Rupees per dozen, and of the second

growth at 30 Rupees per dozen. Terms

ready money.

Bombay, 5th May 1826.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT LYALL has been admitted a Partner in our House, and the business will be conducted under the firm of SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co.

BOMBAY, SHOTTON & Co,

6th May 1826.

NOTICE.

MR. PATRICK STEWART, Ex-ecutor of GEORGE TAYLOR, being about to close the Accounts of the Estate, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 5th May 1826.

THOS. MATHIES,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

BEGS to announce to his Friends and

the Public, that he has for Sale a

neat Selection of Mourning and other Fa-

shionable JEWELLERY, &c. &c.

No. 7, FORBES STREET,

Bombay, 6th May 1826.

NOTICE.

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, Agent to the COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COM-pany at Calcutta, is authorized to grant Policies on Goods, Ships &c. to the ex- tent of 140,000 Rupees (in place of 100,000 as advertised in the Courier on the 7th Oc- tober 1825 last), from and to all ports in India, China, and London, within the limits of the Hon'ble East India Company's Charter. Loss or average payable at op- tion of the insured, either at Bombay, Cal- cutta, or London, by the respective Agents of the aforesaid COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COM-pany. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his office.

Bombay, 5th May 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO

MADRAS,

TO SAIL

ON THE 12th INSTANT,

The fast sailing, Bombay Built Brig

SYLPH,

APPLY TO P. J. PHILIPS,

HER COMMANDER.

Bombay, 6th May 1826.

For Freight and Passage

TO

LONDON

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

DARIUS,

OF 400 TONS,

Captain Thomas Bowen,

LATE OF THE SARAH,

IS daily expected from England,

and will be dispatched early in

June.

For particulars apply at the office of

Messrs PATRICK STEWART & CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1826.

FREIGHT TO CHINA,

AND TO SAIL

WITH AS LITTLE DELAY AS POSSIBLE,

THE SHIP

EXMOUTH,

Captain Samuel Owen,

HAVING a part of her tonnage

disengaged, those wishing to secure

the same will please apply early to ALEX-

ANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Rampart Row, 5th May 1826.

For Freight and Passage

TO

ENGLAND

PYRAMUS

OF 500 TONS,

Capt. John Brodie,

(LATE OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S

SERVICE)

IS hourly expected to arrive here

from London, accounts being re-

ceived of her having touched at Alleppee

on the 12th ultimo, and will be dispatched

for London without delay.

The Pyramus has excellent accommoda-

tions for Passengers and carries an expe-

rienced surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may

be seen, and further particulars known, on

application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM

SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 6th May 1826.

FOR SALE,



OR Rent for any term not

less than six months: a BUN-

GALOW situated in a cen-

trical part of the cantonments

at Poonah, lately the pro-

perty of Captain Powell.

For further particulars apply

to SORABJEE RUTTONJEE Patell, at

Poonah.

Bombay, 6th May 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ANNA MARIA PERERIA, Widow of the late JOAO PEREIRA, having contracted to sell her OART called or known by the name of Patquiry-chicheer, situated at Mahim, to Mr. ANTONIO VAS, any person or persons hav- ing any claim, demands or Mortgage, against the said OART, the same must be make known to the said PURCHASER, or to Mr. PASCOAL DE SOUZA, at the Gazette Office, within 14 days from this date, otherwise they will be not admitted.

Bombay, 6th May 1826.

We beg to call the attention of the community to the Public Meeting announced in our present number, the object of which is to take into consideration the most appropriate mode of evincing the high respect and admiration which must be universally felt in India for the talents and virtues of the late Bishop of Calcutta. It is unnecessary to expatiate here on these qualities. They appear to have been felt and acknowledged by all who knew him, by Christians of all sects and denominations, and we have no doubt that an unanimous tribute of respect will be paid to the memory of one who, during his short sojourn amongst us, had already done much good, and who always evinced in every word and act that his wish was to establish charity and good-will among all mankind.

H. M. Ship Tamar, Capt. Bremer, from Bushire, anchored in the harbour on the 2d instant.

Col. MacDonald, the Hon'ble Company's Envoy at the Court of Persia, landed at Bushire on the 12th April. The Mehmandar had not arrived from Shiraz, and it was not expected that the Embassy would proceed to its destination in less than a month.

The latest overland accounts from Russia, received at Tehran, confirm the voluntary resignation of Constantine, and the elevation of the Grandduke Nicolai to the Autocracy. It would appear from these accounts that after Alexander's death the Grandduke Constantine was written to, and the letter addressed to him as Emperor. He, however, returned the letter unopened, and acknowledged himself the faithful subject of his younger brother Nicolai. The latter remonstrated with him, telling him he must fill the throne; but Constantine persisted in his resolution, and directed him where to find a document drawn up in 1822, and which contained a formal resignation of his part of all claim to reign, which he had assumed the purple. Some slight disturbances are said to have been excited by part of the marine at St. Petersburg. The military Governor is said to have been killed, and many officers thrown into prison.

Such is the circumstantial account of this extraordinary business, received overland, and which agrees with the intelligence contained in the latest English papers. The latest of these also allude to disturbances, but the bloodshed is said to have been caused by the resistance of Constantine's Regiment.

We have republished from the Calcutta Government Gazette the terms of the treaty entered into with the King of Ava, as also the complimentary orders issued by the Supreme Government to the gallant army by whose exertions peace has been established. There will also be found in our columns a just and well-deserved tribute by the same high authority, to the gallantry and perseverance of the force which was employed in the reduction of Bhurtpore.

We have inserted in our present number the Message of the President of the United States, delivered at the opening of Congress on the 6th Feb. which is one of the most lengthy communications of the kind which has ever, we believe, issued from the Presidential chair. It is, however, upon the whole a very interesting document, and presents a gratifying picture of the increasing prosperity of the Union. The surplus revenue, above the expenditure and the interest of the debt, amounts to 6,000,000 of dollars; and as this sum is annually appropriated to the liquidation of a portion of the demands of the public creditors, it will not be many years before the whole amount is discharged. Mr. Adams, also, as relating to internal affairs, refers to various canals, fortifications, and other public works, which are in progress, and recommends some alterations of the law, a new organization of the navy and the judiciary, the creation of an additional secretary of state, and other changes which have become necessary, as adapted to the rapid growth with which the nation is advancing in its career. He also directs the attention of Congress to the cultivation of scientific pursuits, and particularly to the advantages of voyages of discovery, and considers the honour of the nation concerned in the promotion of moral, political, and intellectual improvement. In referring to the foreign relations of the United States, the tone of the President's Message is candid, liberal, and pacific. He announces that a treaty of commerce had been concluded with the Colombian Republic, which would be followed up by similar treaties with other States of S. America, and that the executive had accepted the invitation to send a mission to the Congress of Panama, which would not, however, be neutralized which the heretofore observed. In internal commerce, the basis of the United States propose to

found a union of commercial interests, is one of pure unqualified reciprocity, and the President notices the important changes in our commercial system, and recommends the extension of the principles of free trade by the equalization of duties. One thing is particularly pleasing, after the bickerings and jealousies between the two countries, which is, the friendly feelings which are expressed whenever England is alluded to.

The following extract from the London John Bull of the 8th January, relates to changes about to take place in the Army.

"The arrangements in contemplation respecting Brevet Field Officers, though not yet finally decided on, are supposed to be as follows:—Their companies are to be immediately taken from them, and filled up from the half-pay list of Lieutenants of 1809. They are then to have the option of retiring on the half-pay of Regimental Major, or remaining on the full pay which they at present receive, doing duty as supernumeraries, or Majors *en second*, until vacancies offer. In order to prevent an excess of Field Officers in any particular corps, one only is to be retained in each, and the juniors are to be transferred to other regiments. Thus every battalion will have ten effective captains. The Brevet Field Officers will be a great assistance, instead of (as they sometimes are in garrison) a burthen to their respective corps, and it will get rid of that anomaly, not to be found in any other service, of a Captain occasionally commanding a Lieutenant-Colonel."

The following has been published in an English paper of the 4th January, as the list of all the bankers who had failed or suspended their payments since the commencement of the panic in the money market.

BANK FAILURES.—4TH JANUARY.	
Ashburton-Brown and Co.	London-Sikes and Co.
Banbury-Gillet and Co.	Ditto-Sirling and Co.
Bath-Cavenagh and Co.	Ditto-Williams and Co.
Ditto-Smith and Co. resumed	Ditto-Doyle and Co. resumed
Bedford-Rawlin and Co.	Ditto-C. Scott and Co. resumed
Birmingham-Gibbons and Co. resumed	Maidstone-Edmonds and Co. resumed
Brecon-Bromage & Smead	Maldon-Crickitt and Co. resumed
Boston-Inglis and Co. resumed	Meikham-Moule and Co. resumed
Bradford-Westworth and Co. resumed	Ditto-Boughton and Co. resumed
Brighton-Lashmar and Co.	Newcastle-under-Lyme-Sparrow and Co.
Ditto-Tampin and Co.	Northampton-Smith and Co. resumed
Bristol-Brown and Co.	Ditto-Gaz.
Cambridge-Hollick and Co. resumed	Ditto-Osborne and Co. resumed
Chelmsford-Crickitt and Co. resumed	Canterbury-Day and Co. resumed
Cheltenham-Hartland and Co. resumed	Peterborough-Simpson & Co. resumed
Ditto-Turner and Co. resumed	Plymouth-Efford and Co. resumed
Chertsey-La Coite & Co. resumed	Bankruptcy suspended.
Darlington-Skinner & Co. resumed	Ripon-Charnock and Co. resumed
Daventry-Walker and Co. resumed	Romford-Joyner and Co. resumed
Devonport-Shields and Co. resumed	Saffron Walden-Serle and Co. resumed
Diss-Fincham and Co. resumed	Ditto-Serle, Son, and Co. resumed
Dorking-Piper and Co. resumed	St. Neot's-Rix and Co. resumed
Dorchester-Fattison and Co. resumed	Ditto-Gorham and Co. resumed
Deal-May and Co. resumed	Sheerness-Bishop.
Evansham-Blandland & Co. resumed	Southampton-Kellow and Co. resumed
Falmouth-Carne and Co. resumed	Stockton-Hutchinson and Co. resumed
Frome-Messiter and Co. resumed	Ditto-Hutchinson and Co. resumed
Glasgow-Turner and Co. resumed	Ditto-Skinner and Co. resumed
Gravesend-Brenchley and Co. resumed	Sussex-Gregory and Co. resumed
Hereford-Garrard and Co. resumed	Swaffham-Day and Co. resumed
Hemel Hempstead-Jervis and Co. resumed	Swansea-Gibbons and Co. resumed
Ditto-Sansome and Co. resumed	Wellingborough-Morton and Co. resumed
Huddersfield-Dobson and Co. resumed	Ditto-Co. resumed
Kettering-Keop and Co. resumed	Weymouth-Heming and Co. resumed
Kingston-Shrubsole & Co. resumed	Whitehaven-Johnston and Co. resumed
Leicester-Clarke and Co. resumed	Wimborne-Dean and Co. resumed
Lewes-Wood and Co. resumed	Witcham-Hill and Co. resumed
London-Everett and Co. resumed	York-Wentworth and Co. resumed
Ditto-Pole and Co. resumed	

The Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, the last strong hold which Spain possessed on the eastern shore of the New World, has at last surrendered, so that the independence of Mexico is at last complete.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet Cartwright,	
Cadet Hutt,	
Cadet Leaviss,	
Cadet Inness,	
Cadet Fulljames,	
Cadet Vaillant,	
Assistant Surgeon Foulerton,	
Cadet J. E. Frederick,	
Lieutenant T. W. Hamfreys, Madras Artillery.	
Assist. Sur. B. Williams, Madras Establishment.	
Lieutenant H. F. Kennedy, Queen's Royals.	
Captain Sandwith, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.	
Captain R. W. Fleming, 9th Regt. N. I.	
Lieutenant G. Boyd, 2d Grenadiers.	
Captain J. B. Seely, 7th Regt. N. I.	
Major J. Thomson, 6th Regt.	
Inspecting Surgeon Strachan,	
Captain J. Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I.	
Assistant Surgeon J. Cunningham,	
Cadet C. A. Hawkins,	
Assistant Surgeon Charles Ducat,	
Cadet Richard Hughes,	
Lieut. J. E. G. Morris, 34th Regt. N. I.	
DEPARTURES.—Ensign H. James, 20th Regt. N. I.	
Lieutenant W. F. Beaton, 54th Bengal N. I.	
Capt. J. W. Falconer, Sub Assist. Comy. Gen.	

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 29th Ship Exmouth, Captain Samuel Owen, from Portsmouth 15th Feb. 1825 & Cape of Good Hope 18th Feb. May 1st The Hon'ble Company's Ship City of Edinburgh, Captain Henry Bax, from England 12th January 1826. Do. Schooner Fly, Captain C. F. Andrie, from Madras 16th March, Calcut 7th April. Tellicherry 9th December. 3d His Majesty's Ship Tamar, Gordon Bremer Esq. from Bushire

Do. The Hon'ble Company's Ship Abercrombie Robinson, Captain John Innes, from London, the Downs 13th January. Do. Ship Shah Byramgore, Captain J. Coroc-kett, from Bushire; left Bushire 21st April 1826. Passengers per Ship Exmouth.—Vide Extra Cour-rier of the 2d Inst. Passengers per Ship Edinburgh.—Ditto do. Passengers per H. C. Ship Abercrombie.—See preceding Columns. DEPARTURES.—April 29th Imam of Muscat's Brig of War Psyche, Nacquadah Meershall bin Syedally, to Bourbon. May 1st Ship Bombay, Captain Samuel Parker, to China. Do. Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, Captain Joze Francesco de Olivera, to Singapore and Macao. Do. Ship Lowjee Family, Captain W. Lewis, to Singapore and China. Do. Portuguese Ship Angelica, Captain Antonio F. de Silva, to Demaua and Macao. 3d Portuguese Brig Dezempinho, Captain J. Aguiro, to Demaua and Macao. Passengers per Ship Lowjee Family.—J. A. Stevenson Esq. Lieut. W. Beaton, C. S. Heynes, Esq. Surgeon, Jamsetjee Nasservanjee, and 3 Natives.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 16th, French Brig Le Courier de Havre, Captain Guiel, from Bourbon 19th February. 18th, Ship Lady Nugent, Captain Coppin, from Calcutta 21st March. 23d H. M. Ship Boadecia, Captain Sir James Bishup, K. C. B. 24th Ship Thalia, Capt. W. H. Bodin, from Rangoon the 30th March. Do. Bark Shaw Byramgore, Capt. H. W. Beys, from Bombay the 5th and Cochin the 16th March. DEPARTURES.—April 16th, Brig Dettrell, Cap-tain J. Hunter, for Ceylon. 19th, Ship Elizabeth, Captain Cook, for Calcut-ta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 11, Ship David Clark, J. B. Viles, from Rangoon 26th March. Do. Schooner Venus, J. Waddell, from China and Singapore 6th March. April 13, Ship Almorah, M. A. Thomas, from Rangoon 28th March. April 14, Ship Agarris, W. Smith, from New South Wales 2d December and Penang 27th March. Ditto Aurora, P. Earl, from Rangoon 30th March. Do. H. C. Surveying ship Ernaad, A. Contor-pham, from Rangoon 28th March. Do. Brig Phoenix, C. H. Cliffe, from Arracan 7th March. April 15, Ship Hibberts, E. Theaker, from London, Madeira and Ceylon 25th March. Do. H. C. Ship Research, T. Urquhart, from Rangoon 29th March. April 16, Danish Brig Pearlen, N. Bindereg, from Manila 27th January and Penang 11th March. Do. Ship Gilmore, R. L. Lawes, from Arracan 5th April. Ditto Susan, G. Stodart, from Akyab 6th April. Ditto Felicitas, Peter Campbell, from Rangoon 31st March. Ditto Lord Amherst, E. Hughes, from Rau-goon 5th April. April 17, Ship Carron, Thomas McCarthy, from Rangoon 30th March. Do. H. C. Armed Brig Planet, W. Bathurst, from Amherst Harbour 8th, Cheduba 10th, and Akyab 13th April. Passengers per David Clark.—Lieut.-Colonel Frith; Captain Daly; Captain O. Wilson; Capt. G. Macay; Captain Campbell, Brigade Major; Adjutant A. Campbell; Lieut. Urquhart; Lieut. Tudor; Lieut. Blennerhassett; Lieut. Minchia; Ensign G. Green; Ensign Southall; Pay-Master John Grant; Quarter-Master Southall; Assistant Surgeon M. Cathcart; 284 Men, H. M. 38th Regiment, and 178 Followers. Per Amherst.—Major George Thornhill, H. M. 18th Light Infantry; Captain James Macpherson, Ditto; Captain George Head, Ditto; Lieutenant William Sutherland, Ditto; Lieutenant P. J. Leith, Ditto; Lieutenant C. L. Wingfield, Ditto; Lieutenant James Thershaw, Ditto; Lieutenant W. Flood, Ditto; Ensign A. C. Hayes, Ditto; Quarter-Master H. Sheridan, Ditto; Assistant Surgeon James Mount, Ditto; Volunteer Dar-bott, Ditto; Lieutenant Hill, H. M. 87th Regi-ment; Doctor Waddell, Bengal Artillery. Per Agarris.—Mrs. Martier; Captain Mactier, Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Salmon. From Sydney.—Messrs. Sinclair and Roche, Merchants. Per Aurora.—Captain Ayken; Captain Trip-hook; Captain Paterson; Captain Penton; Cap-tain Grimes; Lieutenant Wilkinson; Lieutenant Stehelin; Ensign Sibley; Doctor Henderson; 164 Europeans and 116 Natives. Per Ernaad.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Pollock Captain T. Debreit; Captain T. Lunsden; Lieuten-ant W. Counsell; Lieutenant H. Timings; Lieutenant G. Lawrence; Lieutenant E. Blake; Lieutenant T. Macdonald; Lieutenant G. Camp-bell; Lieutenant T. Daniell; Lieutenant Begbie; Lieutenant P. Allen; Ensign W. Dickson; Ensign F. Abbott; Assistant Surgeon G. McGaveston; Apothecary Butler; Foot Artillery; 145 Mussel-men, and 101 Hindoos. Per Brig Phoenix.—Lieutenant Gray; Doctor Campbell, and 160 Invalids. Per Hibberts, from London.—Mrs. Theaker; Assistant Surgeon Smith. From Ceylon.—Mrs. Major Smith; Miss Smith; Miss M. Smith; Mr. James Smith, Merchant; Mr. George Smith. Per Research.—Captain John Snow, H. M. 67th Regiment; Brigade Major Captain F. Fyans; Lieutenant Joseph Hassell; Ensign S. P. Hem-ming; Ensign S. W. Wybrants; Assistant Surgeon F. Malcolm; 141 Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, 9 followers. Per Danish Brig Pearlen, from Singapore.—Mr. A. Campbell. From Penang.—Henry Lewis, Esq.; Rev. D. Tyerman and G. Bennett, Esq. Deputation from the London Missionary Society. Per Gilmore.—Captain Reynolds, 2d Grenadier Battalion; Captain Pringle, Ditto; Lieutenant Gear, Ditto; Lieutenant Boscawen, Mugh Levy; Doctor Thomas, in Medical Charge of Troops; 1 Sergeant; Quarter Master General's Establish-ment; 251 Sick Sepoys and 30 Followers, of the 2d Grenadier Battalion. Per Susan.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Heath-cote; Captain F. Cowslade; Lieutenant J. George; Lieutenant A. Webster. Per Felicitas.—Mrs. F. Campbell; Twelve Of-ficers, names not mentioned.

47th Regiment, Captain John Innes, from London, the Downs 13th January. Do. Ship Shah Byramgore, Captain J. Coroc-kett, from Bushire; left Bushire 21st April 1826. Passengers per Ship Exmouth.—Vide Extra Cour-rier of the 2d Inst. Passengers per Ship Edinburgh.—Ditto do. Passengers per H. C. Ship Abercrombie.—See preceding Columns. DEPARTURES.—April 29th Imam of Muscat's Brig of War Psyche, Nacquadah Meershall bin Syedally, to Bourbon. May 1st Ship Bombay, Captain Samuel Parker, to China. Do. Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, Captain Joze Francesco de Olivera, to Singapore and Macao. Do. Ship Lowjee Family, Captain W. Lewis, to Singapore and China. Do. Portuguese Ship Angelica, Captain Antonio F. de Silva, to Demaua and Macao. 3d Portuguese Brig Dezempinho, Captain J. Aguiro, to Demaua and Macao. Passengers per Ship Lowjee Family.—J. A. Stevenson Esq. Lieut. W. Beaton, C. S. Heynes, Esq. Surgeon, Jamsetjee Nasservanjee, and 3 Natives.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 13th April, at the Scotch Church, by the Rev. Mr. Clow, Capt. William Webster, of the Ship Francis Warden, to Mrs. Faith Cameron. At Kalra, on the 26th of April, by the Rev. C. Jack-son, W. Birdwood Esq. Civil Service, to Julia Chre-tian, eldest daughter of Major Brown, H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons, and niece to J. C. Curven Esq. M. P. for the County of Cumberland. BIRTH.—On the 18th ult. at Ahmednagar, the Lady of J. Dunlop, Esq. of a Daughter. DEATHS.—December 21st 1825, at Cambridge, aged 17 months, Henry J. W. the youngest son of the Rev. T. Carr, Chaplain on this Establishment. On the 26th March, on board the Hon'ble Co's Ship Edinburgh, off Madagascor, in the 35th year of his age, Captain Luke Reddam Hume, of the 14th Regt. Bom-bay Native Infantry, 5th and youngest son of the Rev. Robert Hume. At Ahmednagar, on the 13th April, Major Charles Gray, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, in the 46th year of his age. On the 26th ult. at Baroda, of Cholera, Lieut. Col. Wilson, Commanding Baroda subsidiary Forces.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—By the Rev. Mr. Webster, on the 5th April, by Special License, Mr. Walter Beck, to Mar-garet, Daughter of Mr. Deputy Commissary Atkinson, of Madras. At Bangalore, on the 12th April, Sergeant John Francis Johnstone, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, to Euphemia, Daughter of the late Mr. A. Matthews, Merchant of Bangalore. On the 13th April, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, B. A. Captain R. I. Hignmore, 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, Assistant Quarter Master General's Department, to Harriet, third Daughter of Herbert Compton Esq. Advocate General. At Mysore, on the 3rd April, Mrs. E. Hayes, of a Son. At Bellary, on the 13th April, the Lady Captain B. McMaster, Brigade Major Cedon Dist. Daughter. On the 18th April, the Lady of the late Hugh Mac-milian Elliot, Esq. of a Son. DEATHS.—At Chittledroog, on the 31st March, Key Sergeant C. Hewitt, aged 65 years. At Dharwar, on the 19th April, Sergeant Major James Gordon, 5th Regt. N. I. On the 19th April, Mrs. Ann Caroline Doreyn, Wife of Mr. J. G. Doreyn, and Sister to Messrs. A. W. and C. G. Hart, aged 54 years and 11 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 11th April, John Webster, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Cockburn. At Calcutta, on the 19th April, Bathurst Mathes, Esq. Royal Navy, to Miss Catherine Evelyn Holland. BIRTH.—At Baltool, on the 15th March, the Lady of Captain George Hicks, 6th Regt. N. I. was safely delivered of her 5th Son. At Fattchghur, on the 3d April, the Lady of the late Captain H. E. Pitts, of H. M. 59th Regt. of a Son. At New Bognongoloh, on the 7th April, the Wife of Samuel Gode, Esq. of a Daughter. At Chowringhee, on the 11th April, Mrs. J. J. Fitz-patrik, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 12th April, Mrs. Charles Chris-tiana, of a Son. DEATHS.—On his passage to Rangoon, on the 21st March last, Lieutenant Smedland, of H. M. 67th Regt. in the 25th year of his age. At the Surdah Residency, on the 8th April, Charles Walter William, the infant Son of Charles Cary, Esq. Civil Service, aged 11 months and 14 days. At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Mrs. Mary Jane Mansfield, aged 27 years. At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Julia, the Infant Daughter of Mr. A. Morris, aged 4 years, 5 months and 23 days. At the General Hospital, on the 15th April, John-than Elliot, Esq. Post Master at Kedgeroe. At Howrah, on the 12th April, James Ross, the In-fant Son of James Mackenzie, Esq. aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days. At Calcutta, on the 15th April, Mrs. Ann Cockey, aged 33 years.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 21, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Pro. Old 5 " " 2 per Cent. Disc. New 5 " " 2 " Exchange at 100⁰⁰ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Ra. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities. Exchange on England 1 1/40 at 3 months sight. Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Ra. Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Ra. per 100 M. Ra.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. C. Greenway, Judge and Criminal Judge of Bellary. Mr. J. M. Macleod, Persian Translator to Government. Mr. A. Robertson, Tamil Translator to Government.

The Ship Elizabeth, has sailed for Calcutta, and the Brig Dottenell, for Ceylon, since our last report.

PASSENGERS.

Per Elizabeth.—Captain Stephen, Country Service, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and family, Mr. King, and Mr. Pellet. The homeward-bound Ship Lady Nugent, Captain Coppin, is expected to leave the roads immediately. The Ship Neptune, Captain Cumberlege, will

...and ...
...to sail for
...at noon yesterday
...honour of the conclu-
...the British Government

[Mad. Gaz. April 22.]

...Thursday morning the Trial of Namesey,
Coopoo Chitty and three other Na-
...for Conspiracy, commenced, and has ever
...closely occupied the attention of the Court
...from 10 o'clock in the morning, till almost
...night fall.—The prosecution closed on Saturday,
...when the Advocate General delivered a
...most admirable address to the Jury on the part
...of the prisoners, in reply to the case made for
...the prosecution; and yesterday he opened at
...great length the evidence by which he intended
...to meet it—we cannot attempt to give even an
...outline of this elaborate trial, for its length ap-
...pears interminable—if the evidence comes up
...to what the learned Advocate opened, we ex-
...pect this Trial, together with the counter pro-
...secution which is in petto, will occupy the rest
...of the hot season.—The witnesses on either side
...appear like two little armies drawn up in sup-
...port of the rival interests of caste.—The sleek
...and comely and well paid Jurors of our Lord
...the King will we hope think the enormous ex-
...penditure of all kinds, bodily, mental, and pecu-
...niary, occasioned by these feuds of “the
...Montagues and Capulets of Madras” a fit mat-
...ter for presentment, but we doubt much if any
...of them would take the place of the Advocate
...General, or any other person engaged in the
...Trial, for double or treble his or their gains,
...earned we may in truth say by the sweat of
...the brow.

[Madras Courier April 25.]

H. M. S. *Boadicea*, bearing the Broad Pendant
of Commodore Sir James Brisbane, anchored
in the Roads on Sunday last from Penang, under
the customary Salute.

It was understood that the *Boadicea* was to
have proceeded to Rangoon in the first instance,
and thence to Calcutta; but in consequence of
their having obtained news of the Peace from a
Vessel they fell in with, the course was changed
for this Place. No Packet from Penang, we un-
derstand, has been sent by this arrival.

It is reported that the Commodore will sail
for Trincomalee.

The Transport Ship *Thalia*, Captain Biden,
from Rangoon the 30th ultimo, arrived in the
Roads on Sunday.

The Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth-
day on Sunday last was announced at Sun-rise,
from the Fort Battery by a Salute of the num-
ber of Guns corresponding with the Age of the
King, and at Noon by a Royal Salute; the
Fort Flag continuing hoisted during the
day: And in honor of the Anniversary, a Grand
Entertainment, consisting of a Ball and Supper,
was given by The Honorable The Governor
yesterday Evening at the Banqueting Room.

Supreme Court.—The attention of the Court
has been occupied since Thursday forenoon,
with the Trial of Namescevoy Chitty, Coopoo
Chitty and others for Conspiracy; the Prosecu-
tion closed on Saturday; An admirable address
was then delivered to the Jury on the part of
the Prisoners by the Advocate General; the
Evidence for the Defence is expected to take
up some time: and at the conclusion of this
Trial, a counter-prosecution is spoken of.

It appears by the accounts from Pegue, that
the Force after receiving an accession of 113
men from H. M. 55th Regiment and 500 of the
1st Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Nixon,
had moved on the 9th of March towards a Stock-
ade at Concamew, 30 miles off, filled with
armed men, and the roads and jungles for some
miles in advance of it completely lined with the
enemy; on the 10th the progress of the Force
was stopped by the arrival of authentic accounts
from Rangoon of the Peace; and they returned
to their former Camp at Shewgheen, to the great
annoyance of the late comers, who had seen no
Stockading; They had been busily employed,
in getting the guns and the heavy baggage of
Corps off—the latter by water; and they were
to move for Meeknow on the 25th, thence to
Pegue, and shortly afterwards it was expected to
Rangoon—several armed parties, it is stated,
were at no great distance from the Camp at
Shewgheen, waiting for our Force to quit the
Stockade, in order that they might occupy it.

[Govt. Gaz. Apr. 25.]

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY. Rs. As. 17th April, 1826. Rs. As. SELL.
Prem. 27 0 Remittable Loan 6 P. Oct. 26 0 Prem
Disct. 1 0 Five Per Cent Loan..... 1 8 Disct.
Ditto 0 2 New 5 per Cent Loan..... 0 8 Ditto

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.
3 a 2 1/2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 1/2 a 2 1/2
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 95
Madras ditto, 92 a 95 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
BANK SHARES—Premium 5250 to 5300.

OFFICIAL.

FORT WILLIAM, 11th April 1826.

Proclamation by the Right Honorable the Go-
vernor General in Council.

Whereas a definitive Treaty of Peace and
Amity, between the Honorable East India

Company and the King of Ava, was concluded
on the 24th February 1826, and whereas the
said Treaty has been duly Ratified by the
Governor General in Council, and by the Bur-
ma Government, the Right Honorable the
Governor General in Council hereby publicly
notifies the same.

Treaty of Peace between the Honorable
East India Company on the one part, and His
Majesty the King of Ava on the other, settled
by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell K. C.
B. and K. C. T. S. Commanding the Expedition,
and Senior Commissioner in Pegu and Ava,
Thomas Campbell Robertson, Esq. Civil Com-
missioner in Pegu and Ava, and Henry Ducie
Chads, Esq. Captain Commanding His Britannic
Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Naval
Force on the Irrawaddy River, on the part of
the Honorable Company, and by Mengyee-
Maha-man-hah-kyau-ten Woongy, Lord of
Lay-Kaing, and Mengyee Mahah-men-hlah-
thu-hah-thoo-Atwen-woon, Lord of the Re-
venue, on the part of the King of Ava, who
have each communicated to the other their full
powers agreed to, and executed at Yandaboo,
in the Kingdom of Ava, on this Twenty-fourth
Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-
six, corresponding with the Fourth Day of the
Decrease of the Moon Taboung in the Year
One Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-seven
Gaudma Aera.

ARTICLE FIRST.

There shall be perpetual Peace and Friend-
ship between the Hon'ble Company on the
one part, and His Majesty the King of Ava,
the other.

ARTICLE SECOND.

His Majesty the King of Ava renounces all
claims and will abstain from all future inter-
ference with the Principality of Assam, and its
Dependencies, and also with the contiguous
Petty States of Cachar and Jyntee. With
regard to Muanipore, it is stipulated, that
should Ghumbeer Singh desire to return to that
Country, he should be recognised by the King
of Ava as Rajah thereof.

ARTICLE THIRD.

To prevent all future disputes respecting the
Boundary Line between the two Great Nations
—the British Government will retain the Con-
quered Provinces of Arracan, including the Four
Divisions of Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba and
Sandoway, and His Majesty the King of
Ava cedes all right thereto. The Unnun-
pectownien, or Arracan Mountains, (known in
Arracan, by the name of Yeomateung or Pok-
hingloun range,) will henceforth form the
boundary between the two great Nations on
that side. Any doubts regarding the said line
of demarcation will be settled by Commis-
sioners appointed by the respective Governments
for that purpose, such Commissioners from both
Powers to be suitable and corresponding in
Rank.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

His Majesty the King of Ava cedes to the
British Government, the Conquered Provinces
of Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui, and Tenasserim,
with the Island and Dependencies thereunto
appertaining, taking the Salween River as the
Line of demarcation on that Frontier; any
doubts regarding their Boundaries, will be set-
tled, as specified in the concluding part of Ar-
ticle Third.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

In proof of the sincere disposition of the Bur-
ma Government to maintain the relations of
Peace and Amity between the Nations, and as
part Indemnification to the British Government,
for the expenses of the War, His Majesty the
King of Ava agrees to pay the sum of One
Crore of Rupees.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

No Person whatever, whether Native or
Foreigner, is hereafter to be molested by either
Party, on account of the part which he may
have taken, or have been compelled to take,
in the present War.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

In order to cultivate and improve the rela-
tions of Amity and Peace hereby established
between the two Governments, it is agreed,
that accredited Ministers retaining an Escort,
or safeguard of Fifty-men from each, shall re-
side at the Durbar of the other, who shall be
permitted to purchase, or to build a suitable
place of residence, of permanent materials, and
a Commercial Treaty upon principles of re-
ciprocal advantage will be entered into, by the
two high contracting Powers.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

All public and private debts contracted by
either Government, or by the subjects of ei-
ther Government, with the other previous to
the War, to be recognized and liquidated,
upon the same principles of honor and good
faith, as if hostilities had not taken place
between the two Nations, and no advantage
shall be taken by either party of the period
that may have elapsed since the debts were
incurred, or in consequence of the War; and
according to the universal law of Nations, it is
further stipulated, that the property of all
British subjects who may die in the Dominions
of His Majesty the King of Ava, shall in the
absence of legal Heirs, be placed in the
hands of the British Resident, or Consul in the
said Dominions, who will dispose of the same
according to the tenor of the British Law. In
like manner, the property of Burmese Sub-
jects dying under the same circumstances, in

any part of the British Dominions, shall be
made over to the Minister, or other Authority
delegated by His Burmese Majesty to the
Supreme Government of India.

ARTICLE NINTH.

The King of Ava will abolish all exactions
upon British Ships or Vessels in Burman Ports,
that are not required from Burman Ships or
Vessels in British Ports, nor shall Ships or Ves-
sels, the property of British Subjects, whether
European or Indian, entering the Rangoon Ri-
ver, or other Burman Ports, be required to land
their Gung, or Unship their Rudders, or to do
any other act not required of Burmese Ships or
vessels in British Ports.

ARTICLE TENTH.

The good and faithful Ally of the British
Government, His Majesty the King of Siam,
having taken a part in the present war, will,
to the fullest extent, as far as regards His Ma-
jesty and his subjects, be included in the above
Treaty.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

This Treaty to be Ratified by the Burmese
Authorities competent in the like cases, and
the Ratification to be accompanied by all Bri-
tish, whether European or Native, American
and other Prisoners, who will be delivered over
to the British Commissioners; the British Com-
missioners, on their part, engaging that the said
Treaty shall be Ratified by the Right Honora-
ble the Governor General in Council, and the
Ratification shall be delivered to His Majesty
the King of Ava in four months, or sooner, if
possible, and all the Burmese Prisoners shall,
in like manner, be delivered over to their own
Government, as soon as they arrive from Ben-
gal.

(Signed)

LARGEEN MIONGA
WOONGEE, L. S.

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL, Major
General and Senior
Commissioner.

Seal of the Lotoe.

(Signed)
SHWAGUIN WOON-AT-
AWOON, L. S.

(Signed)

T. C. ROBERTSON, Ci-
vil Commissioner.
(Signed) H. D. CHADS, Capt.
Royal Navy.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The British Commissioners being most an-
xiously desirous to manifest the sincerity of
their wish for Peace, make the imme-
diate execution of the Fifth Article of this
Treaty as little irksome or inconvenient as pos-
sible to His Majesty the King of Ava, consent
to the following arrangements with respect to
the Division of the Sum Total, as specified in
Article before referred to, into Instalments,
viz. upon the payment of twenty-five Lacs of
Rupees, or one fourth of the Sum Total, (the
other Articles of the Treaty being executed,) the
Army will retire to Rangoon.—Upon the
further payment of a similar sum, at that place,
within one hundred days from this date, with
the proviso as above, the Army will evacuate
the Dominions of His Majesty the King of
Ava with the least possible delay, leaving the
remaining moiety of the Sum Total to be paid
by equal Annual Instalments in two years, from
this 24th day of February 1826, A. D. through
the Consul or Resident in Ava or Pegue, on
the part of the Honorable the East India Com-
pany.

(Signed)

LARGEEN MIONGA
WOONGEE, L. S.

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL, Major
General and Senior
Commissioner.

Seal of the Lotoe.

(Signed)
SHWAGUIN WOON-AT-
AWOON, L. S.

(Signed)

T. C. ROBERTSON, Ci-
vil Commissioner.
L. S. H. D. CHADS,
Captain, Royal Navy.

By Command of the Right Honorable the
Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,

Sec. to the Govt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

11TH APRIL, 1826.

His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, having arrived
with Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, bearing Dis-
patches from Major General Sir Archibald
Campbell, and Commissioners in Ava and Pegu,
the following Copies are published for ge-
neral information.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Sec. to Govt. Secret and Political
Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—The late defeats sustained by the Bur-
mese Army, and which led to its almost total
dispersion, together with the vicinity of the
British Force to the Capital of Ava, has had
the effect (I trust sufficiently) to humble that
Haughty and Arrogant Court to a submission,
which will, no doubt, be made for a length of
time subservient to its policy, so as not again
wantonly to disturb the Peace of the British
Government in India.

The Treaty of Peace, this day concluded and
ratified by the Burmese Ministers of State, will
be submitted to his Lordship in Council, by
the British Commissioners in Pegue and Ava.
I have therefore only to say, that I shall at
once return, with the Force under my Com-
mand, to Rangoon, there to await the further
Commands of Government.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Major General.

Head-Quarters, Camp, at Yandaboo, 45 Miles
S. W. of Ava, 24th Feb. 1826.

To the Right Hon'ble Lord AMHERST,
Governor General in Council.

MY LORD,—We have the honor to submit,
for the consideration of your Lordship in Coun-
cil, an original Treaty this day concluded by
us, with the Burmese Ministers specially de-
puted for the purpose of terminating this War,
by acceding generally to the terms detailed in
the Paper, which, in our letter of the first in-
stant, we reported that we had delivered to
Dr. Price, of the American Missionary Esta-
blishment, for the eventual information of His
Majesty the King of Ava.

The original Royal Mandate addressed to
the Burmese Minister, empowering and enjoin-
ing them to effect an immediate pacification, by
acquiescing in the conditions imposed in the do-
cument above alluded to, will be laid before
your Lordship in Council, along with this let-
ter; and a translation will be found recorded
in the Copy of our Resolution of this date,
transmitted by the present opportunity to the
Secretary to Government in the Secret and Po-
litical Department.

Judging from the style and tenour of the
King's instructions to his delegates from their
own department and assurances, the communi-
cations of Messrs. Jadson and Price, the libe-
ration of all the Prisoners at Ava, and the full
delivery of the first instalment of the money
payment, we conceive that, notwithstanding
the fickle character of the Court of Ava, we
are justified in considering their present profes-
sions as sincere, and that the time has now ar-
rived when we may, with confidence, congratu-
late your Lordship in Council upon the suc-
cessful and honourable conclusion of the Bur-
mese War.

The information derived from repeated con-
ferences with the Burmese Agents, particu-
larly with Dr. Prince, and the liberated Prisoners,
have suggested the expediency of the following
alteration and amendments of the former word-
ing of the Treaty:

In Art. 3d.—The local names of the “Anou-
pietoomiew” range of Mountains have been in-
serted, and a passage has been added regard-
ing the rank of Officers to be employed, as
well as the settlement of boundaries.
Tenasserim, the general name
of the Provinces on the Coast, has been intro-
duced, and the Salween River recorded as the
future boundary between the Provinces of Ye
and Martaban.

A clause, defining the course to be in future
pursued, in disposing of the Property of indi-
viduals, the subjects of either State, who may
demonstrate within the dominions of the other, has
been appended to Article 8.

A hundred days, from this date, has, in the
additional Article, been mentioned as the term
for the payment of the second instalment at
Rangoon.

We have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,

Major General and S. C.

(Signed) C. T. ROBERTSON,

Civil Commissioner.

Camp Yandaboo, the 24th Feb. 1826.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the
Governor General in Council.

The Relations of Friendship between the
British Government and the State of Ava, hav-
ing been happily re-established by the conclu-
sion of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, the Go-
vernor General in Council performs a most
gratifying act of duty, in offering publicly his
cordial acknowledgments and thanks to Major-
General Sir Archibald Campbell and the Army
in Ava, by whose gallant and persevering ex-
ertions, the recent contest with the Burmese
Empire, has been brought to an honorable and
successful termination.

In reviewing the events of the late War, the
Governor General in Council is bound to de-
clare his conviction, that the achievements of
the British Army in Ava, have nobly sustained
our Military reputation, and have produced
substantial benefit to the national interests.

During a period of two years, from the first
declaration of hostilities against the Govern-
ment of Ava, every disadvantage of carrying on
War on a distant and most difficult country, has
been overcome, and the collective Forces of
the Burman Empire, formidable from their
numbers, the strength of the fortified positions
and the shelter afforded by the nature of their
Country, have been repeatedly assailed and de-
feated. The persevering and obstinate efforts
of the Enemy to oppose our advance having
failed of success, and his resources and means
of further resistance having been exhausted,
the King of Ava has, at length, been compelled
to accept of those terms of Peace, which the
near approach of our Army to the Gates of his
Capital enabled us to dictate. Every object,
the Governor General in Council is happy to
proclaim, for which the War was undertaken,
has been finally and most satisfactorily accom-
plished.

With sentiments of the highest gratification,
His Lordship in Council further declares his
persuasion, that the result of the contest, by
teaching the Burman Nation to know and re-
spect the Power which it had for a series of
years insulted, by its haughty demands and un-
provoked aggressions, will prevent the interrup-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

tion in future of those friendly relations, which it is the interest of both States to maintain, will pave the way for a freedom of intercourse hitherto unknown, and promises to open to Commerce new and advantageous sources, calculated to promote the interests and the prosperity of both Countries.

To the consummated Military talents, energy, and decision manifested by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, to the ardor and devotion to the Public Service, which his example infused into all ranks, and to the confidence inspired by the success of every Military operation which he planned and executed in person, the Governor General in Council primarily ascribes, under Providence, the brilliant result that has crowned the gallant and unwearied exertions of the British Troops in Ava. Impressed with sentiments of high admiration for those eminent qualities so conspicuously and successfully displayed by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, His Lordship in Council rejoices in the opportunity of expressing to that distinguished Soldier, in the most public manner, the acknowledgments and thanks of the Supreme Government for the important Service he has rendered to the Honorable East India Company, and to the British Nation.

The thanks of Government are also eminently due to the Senior Officers, who have so ably and zealously seconded Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, in his career of victory. Brigadiers General Cotton, MacBean, and MacCreagh, deservedly hold a high place in the estimation of His Lordship in Council, who has repeatedly had occasion to notice, with applause, the gallantry, skill and promptitude displayed by those Officers in the execution of the various important operations entrusted to their direction.

Animated by the same noble spirit, Brigadier Miles, Shaw, Ellington, Armstrong, Smelt, Brodie, and others, have also rendered themselves entitled to the thanks of Government for the services they have performed. The gallant Officers, some of whom have been distinguished by the ability with which Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, of His Majesty's 41st, achieved the conquest of the Fortified Town of Martaban, and its dependencies, appears to confer on that Officer a just claim to the separate and distinct acknowledgments of the Governor General in Council. In like manner, Lieutenant Colonel Miles, and Brigadier General MacCreagh, have entitled themselves to the special thanks of Government for their services, the former, in the capture of Tavoy and Mergui, and the latter in that of the Island of Cheduba.

The limits of a General Order necessarily preclude the Governor General in Council from indulging the satisfaction of recording the names of all those Officers, whose services and exploits at this moment crowd upon the grateful recollection of the Government, by whom they were duly appreciated and acknowledged at the time of their occurrence. His Lordship in Council requests that those Officers will, collectively and individually, accept this renewed assurance, that their meritorious exertions will ever be cordially remembered.

The frequent mention, in the Public Dispatches, of the gallantry and zeal of Lieutenant Colonel Sale, deservedly marks that Officer as one who has established peculiar claims to the distinguished notice of His Lordship in Council. The services of the Bengal and Madras Foot Artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson, and Lieutenant Colonel Pollock, and of the Bengal Rocket Troop and Horse Artillery, under Captains Graham and Lumsden, demand also the special acknowledgments of Government. The Governor General in Council acknowledges, with peculiar approbation, the gallant and indefatigable exertions of that valuable Corps the Madras Pioneers, under Captain Crowe. His Lordship in Council desires further to express, the high sense which Government entertains of the zealous and meritorious services of Lieut Colonel Tidy, and Major Jackson, and the Officers of the Adjutant General's and Quarter Master General's Departments, and of Captain Snodgrass, Military Secretary, and Captain John Campbell, Personal Staff of the Commander of the Forces in Ava. The services of Superintending Surgeon Howard, and the Officers of the Medical Department, and of Captain Fiddes, and the Officers of the Commissariat, are fully appreciated by his Lordship in Council.

The Governor General in Council finds himself at a loss for adequate terms to describe the satisfaction with which the Government regards the general good conduct of the Troops, European and Native, who have served in Ava.

Their patient endurance of the fatigues, privations and sickness to which they were unavoidably exposed in a hostile country, and in an inclement season, subsequent to the Capture of Rangoon, was not less conspicuous and praiseworthy than the spirit and determined resolution with which they maintained, during that period, an incessant and most harassing warfare of posts. Their irresistible gallantry in storming the Burmese Stockades, however strong their defence by nature or art, and the success which crowned their repeated encounters with the enemy, reflect equal credit on the Troops who achieved these exploits, and on their Leaders, who, justly confiding in British energy, discipline, and courage, were never deterred by the most formidable disparity of numbers or difficulties of position, from assaulting the enemy whenever the opportunity could be found.

While the Governor General in Council enumerates, with sentiments of unfeigned admiration, the 15th, 41st, 89th, 47th, 1st, or Royals, 87th and 45th, Regiments, the Honorable Company's Madras European Regiment and the Bengal and Madras European Artillery, as the European Troops, who have had the honor of establishing the renown of the British Arms in a new and distant region, His Lordship in Council feels, that higher and more justly merited praise cannot be bestowed on those brave Troops than that amidst the barbarous hosts whom they have fought and conquered, they have eminently displayed the virtues and sustained the character of the British Soldier.

To the Native Troops of the Honorable East India Company, who have so often successfully emulated their European Comrades in Arms, the highest meed of approbation and applause is not more cheerfully accorded than it has been honorably won. The Madras Sepoy Regiments, destined for the Expedition to Ava, obeyed with admirable alacrity and zeal, the call for their services in a foreign land, involving to them many heavy sacrifices and privations. This devotion to their Government reflects the highest credit on the character of the Coast Army, not more honorable to themselves than it is doubtless gratifying to the Government of Fort St. George, as affording unequivocal proof of the sentiments of gratitude and attachment with which that Army acknowledges the paternal anxiety and care that ever watches over and consults its best interests and welfare. The

ed in Ava, consisting of a portion of the Governor General's Body Guard, commanded by Capt. Sneyd, and Details of Native Artillery, have been animated throughout by the noblest spirit of gallantry and zeal; the former, more especially, are in a peculiar degree, entitled to the warmest thanks of the Supreme Government for their voluntary offer of Service beyond Sea, and for their distinguished conduct in the Field under their Native as well as European Officers.

The conduct of that portion of the Naval branch of the Expedition which belongs to the East India Company, and conspicuous for gallantry and indefatigable exertion, and it has fully shared in all the honorable toils and well earned triumphs of the Land Force. The Governor General in Council expresses the most sensible gratification in offering to Commodore Hayes, to Captain Hardy, Senior Captain of the Bombay Marine, and to the several Commanders and Officers of the Bombay Cruisers, which have been employed in the Irrawaddy, and to the Officers in Command of the Armed Brigs and Divisions of Gun-Boats, the cordial thanks of Government for their zealous and meritorious services. Although not Commanding in person the Honorable Company's Naval Force in the Irrawaddy, Commodore Hayes has amply entitled himself to the special notice and consideration of Government on this occasion, since it was mainly owing to his professional and unremitting exertions that the Armed Flotilla from this Port was so efficiently equipped, and thus enabled to acquit itself in a manner which has repeatedly been honoured with the approbation of His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, and the Officers of the Royal Navy, under whose orders they have been employed, in conjunction with the Armed Boats of His Majesty's ships. The Governor General in Council has not overlooked the spirit and bravery characteristic of British Seamen manifested by several of the Masters and Officers of Transports and Armed Vessels in various actions with the Burmese in the vicinity of Rangoon.

It belongs to higher authority than the Government of India to notice, in adequate and appropriate terms, the Services of His Majesty's Squadron, which has co-operated with His Majesty's and the Honorable East India Company's Land Forces, in the late hostilities with the Government of Ava. The Governor General in Council, however, gladly seizes this opportunity of expressing the deep sense of obligation with which the Supreme Government acknowledges the important & essential aid afforded by His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane in person, as well as by the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Seamen and Marines of His Majesty's ships, which have been employed in the Irrawaddy. Inspired by the most ardent zeal for the honor and interests of the Nation, and the East India Company, His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, lost no time in proceeding with the Boats of the Boadicea to the Head Quarters of the British Army at Prome, and directing, in person, the operations of the River Force, rendered the most essential service in the various decisive and memorable actions which in the month of December last, compelled the Burmese Chiefs to sue for Peace.

But, while recording his gratitude to those who have participated in, and survived this arduous contest, the Governor General in Council must also ad-

vert to the early and deep regret occasioned by the death of Commodore Grant, under whose personal direction the Ships of the Expedition first proceeded against Rangoon. The heartfelt satisfaction arising from the success of the British Arms in the Burman Dominions, must now also be tempered with feelings of sorrow for the loss of the many brave Officers, and Men who have fallen in the course of the War. Their Memory will ever be associated with the heroic deeds and splendid triumphs of the British Army in Ava, and will be regarded with affection and respect by their Sovereign and their Country.

In testimony of the brilliant services achieved by the Army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that all the Corps, European and Native, in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, who have been employed in the Burman Country, including the Corps which were detached by that Officer from his more immediate command, for the conquest of the Enemy's possessions of Cheduba, Negrais and Bassein on the one side, and Martaban, Ye, Tavoy and Mergui on the other, shall bear on their Regimental Colors the word "Ava," with the words Rangoon, Donabaw, Prome, Malloony, and Pagham, as they may have been respectively present at one or more of the actions at these places. With respect to the King's Regiments, the Governor General in Council will recommend to His Majesty, through the proper channel, to grant the same distinction to them. Medals also bearing a suitable device, are to be distributed to all the Troops, which at any period during the War were employed under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, including the Officers and Men of the Flotilla and Gun Boats serving in the Irrawaddy.

The Governor General in Council cannot conclude these General Orders expressive of his high approbation of the merits and services of the Army, under Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, without intimating, at the same time, his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the two divisions of British Troops intended to penetrate into Ava from our North Eastern and South Eastern Frontiers, and also of the British force employed in the expulsion of the Enemy from the Country of Assam.

The latter service, namely the conquest of Assam, was achieved by the Force under Lieutenant Colonel A. Richards, with the most complete success, the capital, Rungpoor, having surrendered on terms, and the Burmese Troops having been entirely expelled from that Country.

On the side of Cachary, physical difficulties, an insurmountable barrier having arrested, at its very outset, the progress of the Army under Brigadier General Shuldham, no opportunity was afforded to that Army of displaying those qualities of courage, perseverance, and zeal, which the Governor General in Council is satisfied it possessed in common with its more fortunate brethren in Ava.

Similar and no less impediments ultimately opposed the advance of the fine Army under Brigadier General Morrison, over the mountains of Arracan, into the valley of the Irrawaddy; but the Capture, by the Detachment under Brigadier W. Richards, of the Fort and Heights of the Capital of Arracan, afforded an earnest of what would have been effected, had opportunities offered, by the judgment, prudence, and skill of the Commander and Officers of that Division, and by the valor, zeal, and intrepidity of the Troops of which it was composed. The Governor General in Council deeply laments the general sickness which attacked, and utterly disabled for further effective service, the South Eastern Division of the Army, and the loss of many brave Officers and Men, who fell victims to the noxious climate of Arracan.

In testimony of the high sense entertained by Government of the services of the Troops, by whom the Provinces of Assam and Arracan were conquered, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, that the several Native Corps who were employed in those countries, shall respectively bear on their colors, the words Assam and Arracan as the case may be, and His Majesty will be solicited to grant to the 44th and 84th Regiments the same distinction. In further proof of approbation with which the Government regards the meritorious conduct of its Native Troops, serving in foreign countries, Medals, with an appropriate device, shall be presented to the Troops which assisted at the conquest of Assam and Arracan.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,

Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM;
APRIL, 12TH 1826.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

On the occasion of the return of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Presidency, and the close of the late short, but brilliant Campaign in Upper India, distinguished by the ever-memorable Capture of the Fortress of Bhurtpore, and the important political results which have thence ensued, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council desires to offer to Lord Combermere, in the most public manner, the Expression of his cordial thanks and congratulations, on the successful completion of the Service which called His Excellency to the Western Provinces. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to direct, that the following Testimonial of the sense entertained by Government of the distinguished merit, and exemplary conduct of the Army, by whom the above splendid achievement was performed, under the personal Command of the Right Honorable Lord

Combermere, be published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM, 30TH JAN. 1826.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable General Lord Combermere, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—We have had the honor to receive, by the hands of Captain Dawkins, your Lordship's Dispatch of the 19th Instant, announcing the Capture, by Storm, of the Fortified Town, and the unconditional surrender of the Citadel of Bhurtpore, on the preceding day.

2. The intelligence of an event reflecting such glory as a Military Exploit, and fraught with such important benefit to the British Interests in India, in a political point of view, has been received by us with sentiments of commensurate admiration and applause, and demands from us the expression of our most cordial thanks and acknowledgments to your Lordship, and the brave Troops by whom the conquest of this renowned and hitherto impregnable Fortress has been achieved.

3. Impressed with the highest sense of the value and importance of the Service which has now been performed under the personal direction of your Excellency, of the Skill, and science with which the Siege was conducted, and the gallantry and devotion displayed in the Storm, we most warmly concur in the well-merited encomium which your Lordship has bestowed on all the Officers and men under your Command, and we request your Excellency, in any General Orders which you may be pleased to issue to the Army on this occasion, to express our most cordial concurrence in the sentiments of approbation with which you have brought to our notice the gallant and meritorious services of all who had the honor of sharing with your Lordship in an achievement, which will ever hold a distinguished place in the Annals of our Military Prowess in the East.

4. Where the conduct of every one has been such as to deserve and receive the warm approbation with which it has been honored by your Excellency, we could not but be disposed to overlook the no less praiseworthy exertions of others. Nor could we, indeed, by any applause of ours, add to the perusal of the terms in which they have been collectively and individually mentioned by your Excellency.

Refraining, therefore, from the farther indulgence of so gratifying a feeling, we content ourselves with requesting your Excellency to offer our thanks in particular, to Majors General Reynell and Nicolls, who commanded the First and Second Divisions, and to whose able support, and the excellent dispositions made by them for the attack which they personally directed, your Lordship has expressed yourself to be so greatly indebted.

5. We deeply regret the loss of the brave Officers and Men who have noble fallen in the Service of their Country. If any source of consolation, however, can be found in the first moments of public or private sorrow, it is to be sought in the reflection, that those whose fall we lament, have died a Soldier's honorable death in the Arms of Victory; and that their memory will live in the grateful recollection of the Government whom they faithfully served, and be embalmed in the imperishable record of the triumph which they sealed with their blood.

6. The Standards entrusted by your Excellency to the Charge of Captain Dawkins have been safely delivered, and will be retained as a memorial of the splendid Achievement which has illustrated the auspicious commencement of your Excellency's Command of the Indian Army.

We have the Honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most

Obedient Humble Servants,

(Signed) AMHERST.

J. M. HARRINGTON.

W. B. BAYLEY.

The Official Dispatch from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Bhurtpore, 19th January, 1826, in answer to which the above letter was written, has been already published in the General Order issued from the Political Department, on the 29th January last. In that Report, the Right Honorable Lord Combermere expressed, in appropriate terms, the applause due to the Officers and Troops who have conquered under His Lordship's Command: and that authentic and honorable testimony, derives a value from his high authority, and personal cognizance, which it could have obtained from no other quarter. The Governor General in Council will not, however, deny himself the gratification of seizing the opportunity now presented, whilst publicly offering his thanks and congratulations to the Commander in Chief on the successful close of the Campaign in Upper India, of, at the same time, repeating, in the name of the Supreme Government, the well-merited encomiums and acknowledgments bestowed by His Excellency, on these Individuals, who specially entitled themselves to the honor of his notice and commendation.

The eminent merits and service of Major General Reynell and Nicolls, during the whole course of the operations against Bhurtpore; the excellence of the dispositions made by them for the Assault; and the firm, undaunted manner in which those dispositions were carried into execution, justly form the theme of the Commander in Chief's applause and admiration, and the Governor General in Council has already communicated to those distinguished Officers, through His Excellency, the sentiments of approbation and gratitude with which the Government contemplates their skill, bravery, and judgment.

The judicious arrangements and gallant exertions of Brigadiers General Adams, G. B., McCombe, and Edwards, at the head of their Brigades; and of Brigadier General Sleight, Commanding the Cavalry; as also the zeal, science, courage, and patient endurance of fatigue, displayed by Brigadier McLood, D. B., Brigadier Anbury, C. B., Captain Irvine, Major of Brigade of Engineers, with every Officer and Private of the Artillery, Sappers, Miners, and Pioneer Corps, on whom necessarily devolved so large a portion of the most laborious and important duties, connected with the Siege, have been specially adverted to, and warmly acknowledged by the Right Honorable Lord Combermere. His Excellency has also expressed his cordial thanks to Brigadiers Whitehead, Patton, C. B., and Fagan, of the Infantry, Brigadiers Childers, and Murray, C. B. of the Cavalry, and Brigadiers Hetzler and Brown, of the Artillery Service, and to Lieutenant Colonel Delamaine, 58th N. I., Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Commanding a Detachment, Majors Hunter, 41st N. I., Everard, H. M. 14th, Fuller, H. M. 59th, and Bishopp, H. M. 14th. They are stated to have performed the duties allotted to them in the ablest manner, and to have taken ample advantage of every opportunity which occurred for signaling their zeal and devotion. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has now to record his full concurrence in the well-merited eulogium pronounced by the Commander in Chief on the services and good conduct of the whole of the above Officers and Departments, and to offer to them the expressions of his warmest approbation and thanks.

His Majesty's 14th Regt. Commanded by Major Everard, and 59th, Commanded by Major Fuller, belongs the proud distinction of having led the Columns of Assault on the memorable 18th of January. The gallantry, order, and steadiness evinced by these Corps, were equalled by the conduct of a Detachment of

the 14th Regt. Commanded by Major Everard, and 59th, Commanded by Major Fuller, belongs the proud distinction of having led the Columns of Assault on the memorable 18th of January. The gallantry, order, and steadiness evinced by these Corps, were equalled by the conduct of a Detachment of

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner and the two Regiments of Native Irregular Cavalry, under his Command, have been prominently noticed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and His Lordship in Council has much satisfaction in adding, that the efficient manner in which that brave and meritorious Officer is stated to have performed every duty entrusted to him, during the operations against Bhurtpore, augments his claim to the favorable consideration and high estimation of the Supreme Government.

The Governor General in Council has great pleasure in knowing, that the Officers of His Excellency's General and Personal Staff, Major-General Sir S. Whittingham, Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor, Acting Adjutant General of the King's Troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, Adjutant General and Quarter-Master-General of the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe, Commissary-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble J. Finch, Military Secretary, have entitled themselves to the honor of His Excellency's public thanks and acknowledgments. The value of such commendation will be duly appreciated by these several Officers, and will constitute the most grateful reward of their zealous, honorable and meritorious exertion in the service of their country and of the East India Company.

In testimony of the peculiar honor acquired by the Army, under the personal Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Combermere, during the late Campaign to the Westward of the Jumna, the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that all the Corps in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, whether Infantry or Cavalry, who were employed at the Siege of that celebrated Fortress, shall bear on their Regimental Colours, the word "Bhurtpore;" and His Lordship in Council will take measures for submitting, through the proper Channel, to His Majesty's gracious consideration, that a similar distinction may be granted to His Majesty's Regiments.

By command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,
(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to the Government.

DEMI-OFFICIAL.

On the morning of the 29th, at 2 A. M., Lieut. Traut, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General,

arrived on board the *Ospray*, in Amherst Harbour, and reported, that he had come from Yanda Bo, by the Aeng Pass, with the Eighteenth Madras Native Infantry, fifty Pioneers, thirty-six Elephants, and one hundred carriage Bullocks. They marched by way of Sembewghewa, from whence to Aeng, they were but twelve days on the road. The road from Sembewghewa to the foot of the Pass is described as well cultivated throughout, and the Pass itself as easy of access, and well supplied with water. Boats were sent off to convey the troops on board the Transports, which were prepared to convey them to Fort St. George.

On the 6th, advices were received from Sandamay, that a party of three Officers and a hundred and fifty men, had crossed the mountains, and arrived by the Tangho Pass at the place so called, which is opposite to Amherst Harbour, at the distance of about fifteen or twenty miles.

Letters from Ramree of the 28th March, report the arrival at Aeng, of the 18th Regiment M. N. I. with 50 Pioneers and 86 Elephants.

Lieut. Traut, of the Quarter Master General's Department, who had accompanied the Division, was at Ramree. The Detachment left Yandabo on the 6th of March, and reached Aeng on the 26th; there were but three men sick with the Detachment; and but four or five bullocks knocked up; the rest were all in good order. The road is reported to have proved perfectly good throughout.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow, that we announce the death of the Right Reverend Lord BISHOP of CALCUTTA, at Trichinopoly, on his Visitation of the Southern parts of his Diocese. The universal love and esteem, in which Dr. HENKEL was held over all India, will best proclaim the value of his truly pastoral character, and the grief, which at this moment pervades every rank amongst us, bespeaks the extent of the loss, which Society, the Church of England, and the Christian world, have sustained by the death of this distinguished, and beloved Prelate.

[John Bull, April 14.]

FORT WILLIAM;

THE 14TH APRIL, 1826.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has received the painful intelligence of the sudden Death of the Right Reverend REGINALD, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on the 3d Instant, at Trichinopoly.

This distressing event having occurred at a distance from Calcutta, His Lordship in Council has not, as on a former melancholy occasion, to invite the Community to join in paying the last solemn honors to the deceased Prelate, but he entertains the conviction, that every individual acquainted with the learning and worth of Bishop HENKEL, will participate in the

at the loss of one who was endeared to this Society, by his engaging manners, extensive benevolence, and unaffected piety.

The late Bishop had recently finished a long and laborious Visitation through the Territories of Bengal and Bombay, during which he had secured the good-will and veneration of all classes with whom he had communication, by his gentle and unassuming demeanour, and had proceeded to the Provinces under Fort St. George, in order to complete this important branch of his Episcopal duty, when a sudden and awful dispensation deprived Christianity of one of its most enlightened, most ardent, and most amiable Ministers.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that Minute Guns, to the number of forty-two, corresponding with the Age of the deceased Bishop, be fired this Evening, at Sunset, from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

[Govt. Gaz. Est. 14th April. 1826.]

We perform the melancholy duty of informing our readers of the demise of the Right Reverend REGINALD, LORD BISHOP of CALCUTTA.

His Lordship was found dead in his bath at Trichinopoly, on the 3d Inst.; and it is supposed that over exertion and the heat of the weather having induced him to visit it for refreshment, the coldness of the water caused an apoplectic fit, in suffering under which his Lordship expired.

In consequence of the above melancholy intelligence, the intended performances at the Chowringhee Theatre yesterday evening were postponed.

Though his Lordship's sojourn among us was so limited, yet his kind and unpretending manners endeared, while the acquirements and talents with which he was so eminently gifted, made him respected and looked up to by all who were honoured with his acquaintance or favored by his friendship. The zeal with which he took in hand the work of his Maker, can only be justly valued by those who know the purity of the motives which influenced his conduct through a life spent in the service of God. One consideration that must alleviate the grief and soothe the feelings of surviving friends, is, that it pleased his Master to call his servant to himself even while he was untiringly exerting himself in preaching the words of truth and of life to the heathen, and labouring in an undertaking he had much at heart,—that of bringing the natives of India to a knowledge of the Gospel doctrine, and salvation thro' Christ—and confidently and exultingly may they say,

"He has finished his course; he has kept the faith."

[Ben. Hur. April 15.]

Our readers have already been made acquainted with an event which has here caused the most unfeigned and general sorrow, and will, we believe, be universally lamented throughout British India,—the death of the Right Reverend the BISHOP of CALCUTTA.

The news was as unexpected here as the event itself proved sudden, and the consequent shock caused by the awful intelligence was the greater, as the last accounts from Madras mentioned that the Bishop was in good health, and actively engaged in the duties of his visitation. As the circumstances connected with the last moments of this truly good man and exemplary servant of his Heavenly MASTER, must be interesting to all who had the honor and happiness of knowing him, we have taken some pains to find out the particulars of his death, and the following may be relied on, as coming from a most authentic source.

It appears that this beloved Prelate arrived at Trichinopoly on the 1st Instant, in his usual health and spirits; that on the morning of the 2d, he preached to a crowded congregation, and in the evening confirmed several persons, and delivered an exhortation to them from the pulpit. During the whole of this day he appeared in excellent spirits, although he complained of a slight headache, which was attributed to the excessive heat of the day before. When called up at day break of 3d, he appeared very sleepy, and his servant afterwards observed, that his Lordship seemed unusually drowsy when undressing for the bath. At six o'clock he attended divine service at the Mission Church in the fort, and returned home about half past seven, and was both going and coming, engaged in an animated conversation with the gentlemen who accompanied him. Immediately on his return, he visited his friend and chaplain, Mr. ROBINSON, who was ill in bed, talked with him in his usual spirits, then unrobed, and went to the bath. This bath, which contained cold water, was large and deep, and adjoined the house.

Having remained in the bath an unusual time (about half an hour), his servant became alarmed, and knocked at the door. Receiving no answer, he entered the bathing room, and found his master lifeless in the water. The alarm was instantly given, and the body was conveyed to the house, and every available means tried to restore animation, but alas! in vain.

The medical gentlemen who examined the body, have, we understand, given it as their decided opinion, that apoplexy was the sole cause of death, as all the vessels of the head were found turgid with blood.

Thus prematurely terminated the career of a man whose genius, distinguished for his learning, and eminent for his piety and widely cherished worth. In him Christianity has lost a shining light, and society has sustained an irreparable loss.

If, as was said by a celebrated Pagan, the happiest death be the most sudden and unforeseen; what must it be to the devoted servant of the Most High, called away even while in the performance of his master's work, to fulfill a higher destiny? May all of us, when our final hour comes, suffer as little, and be as well prepared to meet the dread change, as this upright and holy Minister of Christ.

It has been the lot of but few to inspire such general respect, veneration and affection, as the lamented Bishop HENKEL did. Indeed to know him was to love him, and in him the genius of true Christianity might be seen at once reflected; for he was mild and kind, and breathed peace and good will among men: he was a model of spiritual exaltation, without austerity. Nor was it by his own flock alone that this "good shepherd" was beloved in life, and is lamented in death. All sects of Christians held him in the highest estimation. In this sentiment they were joined by the natives of this country, who had an opportunity of appreciating his character, and who, if they could not become his proselytes, were the unfeigned admirers of his tolerance, benignity, and charity, and hold his memory in sincere reverence. Just as we had concluded the above comments, we received the following expressive tribute from a member of the Church. We give it as we received it, it being forcibly illustrative of the truth of some of our remarks.

THE LATE BISHOP REGINALD OF CALCUTTA.

The universal love, esteem and respect, in which this ever-to-be-lamented and revered Prelate was held, by all classes of Christians in India, for his engaging manners, humility, benevolence, learning, worth, and unaffected piety, has occasioned a gloom, which at this moment pervades every class of society in Calcutta, for in him, not only the Church of England, but the Christian world at large, is bereaved of one of its best and endeared members, such as is perhaps to be scarcely met with. His kind and social intercourse with the Armenian Church, and its community, has made them deeply feel this sudden and awful dispensation—so much so, that one of its Members, who had the honor of being intimate with his Lordship, and had enjoyed his Lordship's company, as a demonstration of heartfelt sorrow, has had a funeral service performed, at his own expense, at the Armenian Church of Calcutta, yesterday morning, and had, according to their usage, the bells of that Church toll'd, corresponding with the age of the deceased Bishop of Blessed Memory. The text was from the

11th chapter of St. Matthew, 25th to 30th verse, from which the following words may be collected as very appropriate:—"Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls, for my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

[The India Gazette, April 17.]

The weather continues dry and hot, as for some time past; and by no means encouraging to the prospects of the Indigo Planter in Bengal.

[John Bull, April 17.]

Singapore Intelligence.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.
MARCH 2d 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Schooner *Anne* has arrived at Rhio from Java having quitted Samarang about the middle of January. The same state of inactivity which we formerly noticed still continued in the Native Provinces. The immediate neighbourhood of Samarang was perfectly tranquil, and confidence in some degree restored. Commercial operations with the interior had been resumed, and even some Parcels of Coffee had been brought down to Samarang before the *Anne* sailed.

Borneo.—We have received advices from Pontianah to the seventh of February. The insurgent Chinese of Mampawa after having been driven to their fastnesses by the Dutch Troops had again resumed offensive operations, and we believe that without reinforcements the latter hardly expect to maintain themselves. It is difficult to see from what quarter such reinforcements can be drawn at present.

China.—The *Venus* brings us intelligence from China down to the beginning of February. The advices regarding the Opium market are not favorable. Prices continued much depressed during the month of January, while the consumption during that period was less than usual. The price of Patna on the 4th Feb. was 1000 dollars per chest, of Malwa 800, and of Turkey 540. The supply of Indian Opium for the China market this season is estimated at 10,000 chests, which quantity will not be more than sufficient for the demand. With this prospect therefore it is expected that prices will rise 10 to 20 per cent above the present quotations.

Pahang.—The Commander of a Chinese vessel which left this on a trading voyage four months ago returned from the coast of Malacca, and reports that the Chinese Captain of a large vessel, who while the vessel was in the hands of the British, had been treated in revenge for the treatment on his part.

Opium in the boat and he was imprisoned in the house of the Chinese Captain, and sentenced without a hearing to pay a fine of 200 dollars. When the unfortunate man returned to his boat he found that the crew had left her and that she had been plundered of property to the amount of 1200 dollars. He immediately repaired to the Chinese Captain who refused to give him redress, and denied all knowledge of the seizure of the boat, altho' the Commander was well apprized that a considerable portion of the goods which had been taken were lodged in his stores. The Chinese man finally complained to the Rajah, but his Majesty was either too indolent to pay attention to him or too much afraid of the Chinese Captain to give the poor man any satisfaction. The answer of his Majesty to his petition was "that the Chinese Captain knew the affairs of all Chinese so much better than he did that he would not interfere as he was confident the Chinese Captain must be right."

In all Malay ports the head of the Chinese has great influence in the affairs of Government. At present the state of Pahang is almost entirely governed by a rich Arab and the Chinese Captain, who supply his Majesty with money and Opium, pay him the outward respect due to the sovereign, and relieve him of all the burden of Legislation and the cares of Government.

English News.

THE ARMY.

(FROM SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, Jan. 7.)
War Office, Jan. 6, 1826.

5th Regiment Dragoon Guards—Charles James Radclyffe, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Brymer, promoted.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lionel Hervey Bathurst, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Whyte, promoted.

15th Ditto—Cornet and Lieutenant George Lowson (Riding Master) to have the rank of Lieutenant.

5th Regiment of Foot—Captain Agnew Champain, from the 75th Foot, to be Captain, vice Samuel Belton, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the difference.

11th Ditto—John Tobin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted.

19th Ditto—Charles William Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hay, promoted.

21st Ditto—Johnson, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Spearman, promoted.

25th Ditto—Gentleman Cadet Ensign Irving, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice O'Connor.

30th Ditto---Ensign Walpole G. Eyre, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cross, promoted in the 49th Foot.

49th Ditto---Ensign William Jennings Cross, from the 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pillichody, promoted in the 41st Foot.

53d Ditto---Ensign John R. Currie to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Halcott, promoted; Edmund Wigley, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Currie.

54th Ditto---Ensign John Beach Dodd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Potts, promoted.

57th Ditto---Hospital-Assistant John Heu-

nen, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon.

60th Ditto---Second Lieutenant Edward

Vaadt-leur, from the Royal Artillery, to be

Second Lieutenant, without purchase.

61st Ditto---Lieutenant Alexander M'Leod

to be Captain, by purchase, vice Giles, promoted

in the 97th Foot; Ensign Richard Blunt to

be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Leod;

Henry Cosby, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase,

vice Blunt.

65th Ditto---Lieutenant William Snow to be

Captain, by purchase, vice Maclean promoted.

66th Ditto---Ensign John Peter Nelley, from

the half-pay, to be Ensign, vice August de Foun-

tain, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

75th Ditto---Captain Alan Chambre, from

the half-pay, to be Captain, paying the dif-

ference, vice Champain, appointed to the 5th

Foot.

76th Ditto---Lieutenant Power Le Poer

French, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant,

vice Edward Kendall Champion, who ex-

changes, receiving the difference.

79th Ditto---Assistant Surgeon to the Forces

Walter Grant, to be Assistant Surgeon,

80th Ditto---Hospital Assistant Robert John-

ston, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon.

86th Ditto---Robert Mayne, Gent. to be En-

sign, by purchase, vice French, promoted;

Hospital Assistant William Sinclair, M. D. to

be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ewing, whose ap-

pointment has not taken place.

94th Ditto---Lieutenant Charles Gascoyne to

be Captain, by purchase, vice Bacon, promoted;

Ensign Samuel Allpress George Osborne to be

Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gascoyne.

HOSPITAL STAFF---Staff Assistant-Surgeon

John Sampson to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice

Hughes, who retires upon half-pay; Hospital-

Assistant Andrew Gibson to be Assistant-Sur-

geon to the Forces, vice Grant, appointed to the

79th Foot.

UNATTACHED---Captain Wm. Henry Robin-

son, from the 7th Dragoons Guards, to be Major

of Infantry, by purchase; Lieutenant Matthew

Charles Halcott, from the 53d Foot, to be

Captain of Infantry, by purchase.

To be Lieutenants of Infantry, by purchase---

Second Lieutenant John R. Heyland, from the

City Regiment; Second Lieutenant Law-

rence Alexander Spearman, from the 21st Foot.

To be Ensign by purchase---Richard Helliger

Craigh, Gentleman.

MEMORANDUM---The under-mentioned Offi-

cers have been allowed to dispose of their half-

pay:---

Major Launcelot Holland (Brevet Colonel),

half-pay 134th Foot; Lieutenant George Er-

ratt, half-pay 24th Foot; Lieutenant Bernard

Augustus Crumps, half-pay 103d Foot; Cornet

Samuel Alexander Hood Lucas, half-pay 9th

Light Dragoons; Captain James Hamilton

Powell (Brevet Major) half-pay 103d Foot.

ROYAL NAVY, &c.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 7.---On Sunday last ar-

rived his Majesty's ship *Ariadne*, 28, Captain

J. Fleming Chapman, from the Cape of Good

Hope station, having been relieved by the *Sama-*

rang, 28, Captain Dunn. The *Ariadne* left

the Mauritius for the Cape of Good Hope on

the 25th August last, and arrived at the Cape on

the 23d September, touching at Tamatave, a

port of Madagascar, on her way. After re-

fitting at the Cape she sailed from thence on the

21st of October, leaving there Commodore

Christian in the *Owen Glendower*; also the

Leven, Captain William F. Owen; *Barracouta*,

Captain Vidal; and *Albatross* schooner, com-

posing the Surveying squadron, about to proceed

to the Coast of Africa.

The *Tweed*, 28, Captain Frederick Hunn,

will sail in a few days with Charles M'Kenzie,

Esq., his Majesty's Consul-General in Hayti

(St. Domingo), and Colonel Dashwood, Consul-

General at Vera Cruz.

The Royal Oak put back on Monday with

the loss of her fore-top-mast, and finally sailed

on Wednesday, for Bermuda, with a fine breeze

---Remain at Spithead---*Tweed* and *Ariadne*.

The Hope transport has brought the depot of

the 25th Regiment to Albany, from Cork, and

has sailed for the depot of the 1st Foot; these

corps having lately embarked for Barbadoes.

By the death of Major Ridley, Captain

Moore, many years Quartermaster of this divi-

sion of Royal Marines, obtains the rank of Cap-

tain in that corps, and vacates his situation.

The Victualling Office at Chatham will be

removed to Sheerness in August next.

We are gratified to hear that the Lords of

the Admiralty have given directions for build-

ing another class of ships on the several princi-

pals of Sir Robert Seppings (the Surveyor of the

Navy) the School of Naval Architecture, and

Captain Hayes, K. N. The frigates, of 28

guns, are to be built at Portsmouth and Wool-

wich Yards, in which the plans of these scien-

tific projectors are to be worked out, and their

comparative excellence afterwards put to the

test by experiment. It is a difficult,

and, with all the knowledge we possess, a very defective, but highly important, science; and it is only by a course of experiments that any improvement in it can be attained. It ought not to be said, with truth, by any other power on the face of the globe, that they build better ships than we do. Their Lordships have also ordered two sloops of war to be built at Chatham, on the plan of the *Pylades* (Sir Robert Seppings) enlarged and altered; two at Pembroke on the plan of the *Orestes* (Dr. Inman's); and Captain Hayes is to build one at Portsmouth on his plan, which shall excel the Champion in every qualification.

Lieut. Charles Gordon, of the *Ariadne*, is promoted to the rank of Commander. Messrs. Barker, Espiegle; Edwin Wise, Jasper; Erskine, Volage; and Evans, Victory, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Lieut. P. Bagnell, late of the *Camellion* (who so gallantly boarded the *Algerine* corvette), is appointed to the *Java*; Lieut. Witham, Philomel; Mr. Parker, Purser, Espiegle.

PRICES OF BRITISH STOCKS JAN. 11.

Bank Stock 222 219½	New 4 per Cent. 98½ 97½
Ditto Acc. 204 5-16	Long Ann. 204 5-16
3 per Cent. Red. 81½ 81	South Sea Old Annuities 81½
3 per Cent. Cons. 81 80½	Rx. Bills 1,000 l. 82 4 pm.
Ditto Acc. 82½ 81½	Ditto, 500 l. 82 4 pm.
3½ per Cent. 90½ 90	Ditto, Small 57 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 90½ 90	Lottery Tickets 197. 19s.

THE ENGLISHMAN,---OCTOBER 2.

A BAULK TO THE FANCY.

Tuesday was appointed for the decision of the battles between Donovan and Hill, and Jennings and Robinson. The former for 25l, and the latter for 10l, a-side. The toss for naming the place of fighting having been won by the friends of Donovan and Jennings---they appointed the Pied Bull, at Streatham, as the first point of rendezvous, intending, it was said, to proceed from thence to Goat Green, Mitcham Common, or Penge Common, as circumstances might suggest. As early as ten o'clock, the combatants and their friends arrived at the appointed spot, and took possession of separate rooms, where they underwent the usual inspection as to their respective qualities. As the day advanced, an immense throng assembled in front of "Head-quarters," all anxious to receive "the office" for the scene of action. Among the motley group, the disciples of St. Patrick were conspicuous; for Donovan and Jennings being both from the Sister Isle, their countrymen were determined to give them the advantage of their countenance. At twelve o'clock all eyes were turned towards the London-road, in the anticipation of the arrival of Fishwick, who was expected with the materiel of the ring, and the Deputy-Commissionary came not, and a Committee of Management was in the act of deliberating on the best mode of obtaining temporary stakes and ropes, when an alarm was given that the traps were on the road. This was at first supposed to be a hoax, but it turned out to be the fact, and in a short time four of the Union-Hall Officers, armed at all points, arrived at the Bull, and, in plain terms, said it must be "no go," for they were instructed to prevent any thing like a breach of the peace; and on further inquiry, it turned out that their instructions were to follow the men to any part of the counties of Surrey, Kent, or Essex, and to take them into custody if they presumed to peep. This was a complete *tis-up* to the day's sport, and as the gemmen of the *Fancy* who were present were unwilling to brave the displeasure of the Heads, it was at once resolved to submit to hard necessity, and to postpone the *mill* to a future day. A pledge of this intention having been given to the traps, they at once retired, being fully persuaded from past experience, that there was "honour among thieves." Matters being thus arranged, all bets were declared off, and it was agreed that a meeting should take place on Wednesday evening at Ned Neale's in Smithfield, to make a fresh choice of ground, upon an understanding that the fight should take place on Tuesday next. The absurdity of appointing so populous and so respectable a village as Streatham, within a few yards of the residence of a Magistrate, as a place of assemblage for the admirers of such scenes, was obvious to all, and many did not hesitate to say that there was no desire on the part of the backers of the *Hibernians* to proceed to action, or a different nomination would have been made. Upon the whole, we believe very little money was depending on the result of either battle, and perhaps this circumstance rendered the disappointment less important.

Among the mere lovers of a fight, however, a good deal of mortification was expressed, and it required all the artificial aid of *heavy wet*, and *eau de vie*, to keep them in good humour.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MEN OF KENT.---We congratulate our readers on the prospect of having a General Lunatic Asylum for the County of Kent, an Institution long wanted.---*Kentish Paper*.

THE COURIER,---OCTOBER 19, 1825.

We lay before our readers, in another part of this day's paper, the Address of the Protestant Union to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with his Royal Highness's Answer.

A Captain lately, at Brighton, leaped his horse over the rails at the top of the Cliff, where there was scarce room for the horse to stand, and afterwards told a friend that he supposed that there was not another man in the kingdom

would do the like. "Yes," said his friend, "there are twenty in Bedlam."

It appears by the Washington Papers, that the eccentric visionary Captain Symmes, who stated some years ago the theory, and offered to prove it practically, that the interior of the globe is inhabited, had set out on a visit to the Eastern States, with the view of propagating his opinions, and also of beating up for recruits for an exploring party to the northern cavity. He was accompanied by an "assistant" lecturer.

In the Town of Madbury, New Hampshire, resides a man named Israel Tibbets, whose bulk far exceeds that of the famed Daniel Lambert. His weight was 435 pounds. He is about six feet high, and was not at all corpulent when young.

MRS. BELZONI.---The Lords of the Treasury have come, within these few days, to the determination of allowing Mrs. Belzoni the sum of 200l., which that affectionate wife and deserving woman had, in August, 1823, remitted from England to the Moorish Minister at Fez, with a request that it might be forwarded to await her husband's arrival at Timbuctoo, had it pleased Providence to spare him.

ADDRESS OF THE PROTESTANT UNION TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

This Address was presented to his Royal Highness, at Audley House, on Friday last, by a Deputation consisting of the following Members:---viz. The Rev. W. L. Fancourt, D. D., Rev. W. Mann, A. M. Rev. J. S. Serpentine, D. D., Thomas Saunders, Esq., Thomas Bensley, Esq.; and F. W. Carter, Esq. and Mr. J. Fedes, Secretaries.

According to a previous appointment, made by Sir Herbert Taylor, with the Secretaries of the Union, the above named Deputation waited on his Royal Highness, who received them with a most gracious and condescending affability. After the first introduction, the Secretaries advanced bearing the open Address; and having made their obeisance, Mr. Fedes, as one of the Secretaries, introduced the reading of that document, by addressing his Royal Highness in the following words:

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"The Protestants of the United Kingdom are so deeply indebted to your Royal Highness, as the illustrious Defender of their best rights, privileges, and immunities, both civil and ecclesiastical, that if there can be one method of expressing their sentiments more sincerely, complimentary, or more respectfully, than another, it becomes their bounden duty, as well as their delight, to adopt that method.

"Actuated by this feeling, the Members of the Protestant Union have had the heartfelt gratification of unanimously voting the Address which we hold in our hands, and which, by the gracious condescension of your Royal Highness I am now permitted to have the honour of reading in your Royal Highness's presence.

The Address was then read as follows:---

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK

AND ALBANY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, &c. &c. &c.

"SIR,---We the undersigned Members of the Protestant Union beg leave respectfully to approach your Royal Highness, with sentiments corresponding with the language in which we have the honour to address you.

"Under the auspicious and purely Protestant Sway of the illustrious House of Brunswick, our highly favoured country has surmounted the assaults of foreign and domestic enemies---has sustained the falling thrones of Europe;---and, amidst the dire events that have agitated her convulsive continent, the British Empire, rising as the Beacon of the Universe, has attained to a pitch of prosperity and renown unparalleled in the history of nations.

"For these important benefits, we feel ourselves imperiously called upon to offer our first and most grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Disposer of all events; who, in Sovereign wisdom, directs the course of nations in the development of his inscrutable designs in Providence, and who has been pleased not only to favour Great Britain with the establishment of internal peace, and civil and ecclesiastical liberty, but also to crown her efforts for the dissemination of religious truth, and for the consolidation of those moral and political principles which are supremely calculated to civilize and bless mankind.

"While thus we offer our humble tribute to the Great First Cause of all good, we are not, Sir, we cannot be, insensible of our obligation to the honoured instruments by whom these benignant purposes have been effected. Your august ancestors, the Monarchs of the present British dynasty, have invariably proved themselves the uncompromising guardians of the civil and religious rights, and consequently of the best interests, of their faithful people. His present Majesty is the worthy successor, not only of the throne, but also of the principles of his progenitors. Long may he reign, to receive the heart-emanating plaudits of his admiring and affectionate subjects, and to witness, with unmixed gratification, the successful efforts of his Royal Brother, the next Prince of the Blood, to protect and perpetuate these bulwarks of our Protestant Constitution, to which, under Providence, we are indebted for the general prosperity of our country, and the secure and tranquil enjoyment of our invaluable privileges and immunities as individuals.

"In the attainment of this nationally exalt-

ed position, your Royal Highness has held a most prominent station. General as was the prowess of British arms in former days, it has been excelled by the triumphant achievements of modern times; and we cannot but remember that the unparalleled victories, which consolidated the honour of the British name and restored peace to the world, were acquired by an army under the supreme administration of your Royal Highness, whose name must therefore be connected with the glory of your country in the records of the future historian, as it is also entitled to the unfeigned gratulations of every honest Briton,---of every patriotic contemporary.

"But, Sir, the external relations of an empire, however prosperous, would be insufficient to the maintenance of its security, unless accompanied by a strict adherence to the wise and salutary laws by which its internal economy is regulated. Here, then, we at once recognise a recent Act, in your legislative capacity as a Peer of the Realm, which must endear the name of your Royal Highness to every real friend to his country, and to those liberal establishments and institutions under which her growing prosperity has been fostered and matured. When artful foes, aided by well-meaning but mistaken friends, assailed the bulwarks of your excellent Protestant Constitution, and insidiously aimed at the re-introduction of that system of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny under which our since happy country so severely suffered in former times, your Royal Highness, inheriting the genuine stamina of native Patriotism, and actuated by the spirits which animated the leaders of our glorious Revolution, boldly stepped forward to head the efforts of those Noble and Hon. Statesmen, whose strenuous exertions in behalf of the best interests of the nation, had, in spite of contrary apprehensions, excited an intense interest, and an ardent hope in the breasts of British millions. The truly constitutional sentiments of your Royal Highness---the just and conscientious appreciation of the solemn compact subsisting between the King and his faithful people---and the judicious and well-timed interference, in the speech delivered by your Royal Highness on that critical and memorable occasion, exact the voluntary tribute of unqualified approbation and grateful thanks. These we most respectfully tender to your Royal Highness, for the essential benefits thus conferred on ourselves, our families, and the United Kingdom in general.

"By this well-timed interposition, and its happy results, a national degradation has been averted---the hopes and expectations of the loyal, the liberal, and the peaceable, have been strengthened and encouraged, and our beloved Sovereign has been relieved from the liability to an invidious responson under which he ought never to be placed, but which we feel assured would have been given, had circumstances re-

quired it.---We, the undersigned Members of the Protestant Union, beg leave to express our sincere satisfaction in your own bosom, and revere-berate through the immense majority of the British dominions.

"Long may your Royal Highness live in the enjoyment of health, to aid the prosperity of the country, and to witness her progressive advance in all the arts and institutions that can add stability, honour, and dignity to the British name.

"Your Royal Highness's
Most dutiful, grateful, and obedient
Servants."

(Signed by upwards of sixty Clerical and Lay Members, of the Union.)

The address, which was printed in gold letters on vellum, ornamented with a rich border, and emblazoned with the arms of the Royal Duke, was then delivered into the hands of his Royal Highness, who immediately returned the following answer:---

"Gentlemen,

"In receiving the address presented to me by you, on the part of the Protestant Union, I beg to express to you how much I am gratified by the sentiments of loyal and zealous attachment and devotion to his Majesty which it breathes, as well as flattered by the assurance, conveyed in terms so friendly, of the approbation which my endeavours to discharge my various duties, during a long course of public life, have been so fortunate as to experience from the Members of the Protestant Union, more particularly with reference to the important question upon which I was induced to declare my sentiments in the House of Lords.

"The Members of the Protestant Union cannot appreciate more strongly than I do the blessings of a free Constitution, which secures to His Majesty's subjects in general, the possession of Civil and Religious rights, and the tranquil enjoyment of invaluable privileges and immunities as individuals; nor can they feel more anxious than I do, for the continued peace and prosperity of a country, which has so well merited the protection and support of Providence, by the spirit and steady perseverance with which it has maintained its independence during the late arduous contest."

CONSTERNATION CAUSED BY A BALLOON IN SCOTLAND.

On Thursday, the 29th September, a balloon descended in a field on the farm of Cilbrook, in the parish of Wamphray. On touching the ground, the car rebounded to some distance, and pitched out, with considerable violence, the intrepid gentleman who was seated within it. A number of persons, who were raising potatoes in Scotland, very promptly hastened to the spot, by whose exertions the balloon was secured, and every assistance rendered to Mr. Green—far that, it appeared, was the name of the stranger. From the effects of the fall he was unable at first to answer any questions, but in a little time he recovered so far as to walk to the house of Alexander Scott, Esq. of Stenries-hill. Here he received the kindest attentions, and after resting a brief space, very willingly communicated the particulars of his rapid voyage from Carlisle to Moffat. At a quarter past two he ascended from Carlisle, in company with a gentleman, who had either leaped out, or been pitched from the car some time previous to the final descent, when Mr. G. himself was so much stunned, that he had no recollection of what occurred afterwards. Indeed, when first discovered, he inquired anxiously for his companion, whom he appeared to miss for the first time: and before he had reached Wamphray, his hat had been lost, and some of the philosophical instruments broken. The balloon, however, had sustained no material damage, and Mr. Green departed at eight o'clock the same evening, in a chaise procured from Beattock Bridge Inn, with the balloon safely packed on the top. He was then perfectly sensible and collected, though he still complained of considerable pain in his back and sides.

The good people of Wamphray were, of course, much puzzled as to the real nature and character of the visitant who had thus come, as it were, to take their sequestered parish by storm—Though they were all aware of the existence of balloons, few of them knew what a balloon was like, and we need not wonder if they felt as much surprise as the South Sea Indians did on seeing a stately bark bearing down with every sail set on their own remote isles of the ocean. The Esquimaux mistook a Whaler for a great sea serpent—the Otagaitians, when they saw a sailor mounted on horseback, devoutly believed that he was part and parcel of the same animal; and the children in particular, residing in Wamphray, were equally at a loss to know what to make of Mr. Green's balloon. A knot of urchins, who first beheld it, ran calling out, "Mither, Mither, oh Mither! there's a great muckle thing fa'in frae the sky; it's no an angel, but it's a gliterin'!" (the sun was then shining on the air-ship). A boy, who had been herding the swine belonging to Mr. Carruthers, of Hillhouse, came running home might and main, and seemed so terribly excited that his friends thought he had gone mad. Some minutes elapsed before he was able to speak, and then he gravely informed the bystanders that "a great muckle dragon had come over the hill, and lighted near the back of the stack-yard; that it wad tak' a hunder soldiers and mair to kill it, and that its sides were a' red like bluid." By this time the "hale country side was astir," and strangers flocked so fast from all quarters, that the farm of Cilbrook had all the appearance of a great hiring fair. Even after the aeronaut must have been a good way on his road to Carlisle, and quiet persons had retired to rest, a post-chaise, filled with servant lasses, and drawn by two clumsy work horses, came routing and roaring, and the company was so anxious to see the show that they could scarcely be persuaded to retrace their steps, although they were told that they were at least four hours too late. Altogether the people of Moffatdale seem to have been as much dumfounded at Mr. Green's unexpected appearance amongst them, as the old wives of Fife were when the great Lunardi crossed the Frith, and fell from the *lift*, and when some wae made a humorous stave, of which we only recollect the tag-end—

"They thought it was the last day,
And went to their houses to pray;
But lo! when the angel came down,
'Twas only Lunardi's balloon.—Dunf. Courier.

THE SCOTSMAN,--OCTOBER 26.

EXUMATION OF THE DUCHESS DE GRAMONT.
In our last we noticed the arrival of the French sloop of war L'Actif, Capt. De Portzamparc, in our Roadstead, for the purpose of conveying the remains of Madame la Duchesse de Guiche et de Gramont, to France, from the cemetery of Holyroodhouse. A letter from the Secretary of State having been received by the Lord Provost, requesting that every facility and respect should be paid on the occasion, his Lordship and the Magistrates, with the Lord Advocate and Lord Chief Baron, attended on Monday, accompanied by a number of distinguished individuals. Sir Henry Jardine, King's Remembrancer, accompanied by his deputy Mr. Longmore, Sir Patrick Walker, Usher of the white rod; the Chevalier Madol Dugas, on the part of the Duke of Gramont, and a gentleman from the Duke of Hamilton, the Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, at whose expense the exhumation has taken place, proceeded on Thursday to open the Royal Vault in the chapel, where the body had been deposited for upwards of 20 years. The coffin had been found to be partly decayed, and a new oak one was made; it was very elegant, being covered with crimson velvet, with gold mounting

and ducal coronets, having the following inscription:--

Louise Francoise Gabrielle Aglae
de Polignac,
Duchesse de Gramont.
Née à Paris le 7 Mai, 1768;
Morte le 30 Mars, 1803.

The company as they arrived were shewn into the Duke of Hamilton's apartments, and the whole of them having assembled, about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock the hearse, followed by four mourning coaches with four horses each, moved from the place by the royal access to the Abbeyhill, the Great London Road, and Bennington, to Newhaven. Among the private carriages were those of the Lord Provost (close, and the Servants with great coats); the Lord Advocate, the Lord Chief Baron: Sir H. Jardine, Mr. Young of Harburn, Dr. J. Hamilton, and several others. Count Vladimir Davidoff, a relative of the deceased, attached to the Russian Embassy in London, officiated as chief mourner. Captain Portzamparc, with his officers, were in attendance at Newhaven Pier, where the coffin was received into the admiralty barge with due solemnity; it was then deposited in an outer case, and covered with a white cloth and ensign, the white flag was then hoisted half-mast, and the barge proceeded to the Actif, accompanied by the officers of that ship in her launch, also with the flag half-mast, the whole being conducted in perfect silence, which joined to the great respectability of those who attended the departure of the remains of the illustrious lady from our shores, had a very imposing effect. The deceased was related to most of the crowned heads of Europe.

It was stated in a paper of yesterday, that the Actif had arrived here solely to take out the remains of the lady above mentioned, and that another French vessel was in the Roads to carry Mr. Morton's patent slip to Toulon. We are able to state, on the best authority, that this is a mistake. The Actif was commissioned so far back as July last, to come to Leith expressly for the purpose of taking the machine to Toulon, and, in point of fact, Mr. Morton is at present putting the slip on board that vessel. The taking out the remains of the Duchess is an incidental and secondary object.

THE SUN,--DECEMBER 28.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival of Captain FRANKLIN with his party, all in good health, at Lethaboche, where it was intended to pass the winter. On their route, a canoe was stove in, which occasioned considerable delay, but another being procured they were enabled to proceed. In compliance with a superstitious prejudice of the Indians, two large eyes are painted on the bows of the canoe, which are thought by the Indians, to keep it in a straight direction. Captain FRANKLIN had heard of the death of Mrs. FRANKLIN. The Commissioners appointed to ascertain the boundaries between the United States, and the British territory, had made considerable progress in their labours, which are expected to be brought to a conclusion about May or June, in the ensuing year.

Among the effects to be looked for as inevitably resulting from the tone and measures of the Irish Catholics, since the last Session of Parliament, is that of estranging their friends and exasperating their opponents. There is the further consequence, also, which, not for their sakes, not for that of the nation and its enduring interests, we are disposed to contemplate with regret—we mean the justification afforded to the Anti-Catholics in their use of violent language, their resort to irritating recollections, and their boasts of the triumph which they anticipate to their cause from the gross misconduct of the popish chiefs and demagogues. A meeting which took place at Londonderry on the 7th of this month, has recalled to our minds the above reflections, which in truth, we are happy to forget, whenever a lull in the troubled waters of Irish faction enables us for a moment to escape from them. The meeting of the Derry men was to commemorate an achievement, bold at the time, successful, and useful,—namely, the shutting the gates of that remote and otherwise obscure garrison against the Papist partisans of James II.—Such commemorations were for many years of great importance in Ireland, because they kept alive, together with the Protestant spirit, that of the revolution of 1688, and an attachment to the House of Brunswick, which took the Crown under the pledges imposed by the revolution in preference to the House of Stuart, and a succession by right divine, supporting itself on arbitrary power, and forcing upon the nation intolerant religion, in contempt of reason and conscience. So long as the House of Stuart existed in any degree of influence over the minds of men, or of activity to take advantage of favourable circumstances, it was fair and wise to keep down its retainers by all the means that public meetings, and memorials of old, and honourable actions, could administer to the Protestant spirit, which was, in fact, for more than 70 years identified with the love of Constitutional liberty. Of late, with the extinction of the Pretender and his representatives, the reason for all these animating and invigorating expedients has disappeared. It has therefore been the general desire of all men who wished to tranquillize and consolidate the Irish nation, that retaining the principles which had descended from more doubtful and anxious times, the watchwords and signals of party

should be relinquished, and that the ancient enemies of the revolution and of the establishment in Church and State, should rather be invited by conciliatory measures to rally under them, than deterred by demonstrations of Protestant force and energy to exert against this bulwark of our political existence a power of which the original object had vanished from the face of the earth. We repeat, that if it was sound policy to hold the Papists at defiance when they had a Chief to look up to from whom they could not be detached, it also became us to extend them the olive-branch to when his death had released their honour or affection from the duties which he had required from them; and this altered course of proceeding was in rapid progress from the year 1779 to almost the present hour. The spirit which held together those friends of Protestant ascendancy who were *bona fide* what they declared themselves, and not mere plunderers fattening on the monopoly of power, while the language of freedom and the revolution was in their mouths—the public spirit of such men was fast ceasing to show itself under the aspect which it bore in the earlier periods of the eighteenth century. Except among the very lowest of the Orangemen, tools of a few among the upper orders, those warlike demonstrations which once had been the rest of loyalty to the House of Hanover, had lost their charm with their use, and even the pretence-boy-festivities of Londonderry were sinking into tameness. Now, what we have to reproach the Catholic orators of the present day with is, that they have revived the hostile temper of their enemies—they have clad it with freshness—they have raised it from debility into active and formidable power. Mr. Dawson, Member for the county of Derry, met his countrymen at their assembly of the 7th instant. He did it to give eclat to the restoration of his, till now, declining party. The speech of the Hon. Gentleman gave a detail of the horrible persecutions and injuries inflicted by the last Parliament of James II. in Ireland—the exclusion of all Protestants from employment great and small—the restraint upon their liberties—the confiscation of their properties—the proscription of their persons—the repeal of the Act of Settlement, and various other exploits. Why, then, did Mr. Dawson venture upon such irrational details? His own sense must have told him that they were altogether irrelevant—that no James had risen from the tomb—that no Popish Parliament could exist within the kingdom—that the Papists were utterly contemptible when compared in point of force with the Protestants of the empire. Why, then, did Mr. Dawson resort to such topics?—From a motive not unpardonable in a party man—in a lover of ascendancy and its collaterals—because the time was meet for such apostrophes; because Mr. Dawson knew the truth of what he advanced in another passage of his discourse—that the English mind has undergone upon this question an awful, and, in our judgment, we may add, a melancholy revolution. He spoke to willing ears, and his speech will be coned over in this country by willing readers. No wonder that the Honourable Gentleman displayed fire enough on the occasion, when he was served with fuel from the stores of his enemies. We can, indeed bear testimony, from our own observation, to the fact, that little or no chance exists for the Catholic question, if now tendered to the acceptance of Parliament. The Catholics have worked with too much industry against their cause. So far as *feeling* goes, the great bulk of the Protestant world is we fear, adverse to them. It is weak indeed, and lamentable, to decide a question of everlasting import by the capricious temper of the day: but if the Catholic advocates are neither statesmen nor philosophers, they ought not to be surprised that their Protestant neighbours have drawn from history some prejudices, mingled with salutary lessons.

THE EXAMINER,--JANUARY, 1 1826.

Sir Hudson Lowe is said, in accounts from Vienna, to have solicited the honour of being presented to the Emperor and the Archduke, which was refused to him, and to have subsequently received an order not to prolong his stay in the capital.

THE SUN, JANUARY 2.

Too SEVERE.—A Monthly Critic, in his notice of "KELLY'S Reminiscences," observes that "almost every individual of whom he speaks was his 'best of friends,' 'the kindest,' 'pleasantest,' 'noblest,' most excellent persons that ever breathed." He is a perfect counterpart of that celebrated Recorder of a country borough, who, on being asked how he liked the Mayor, answered, that his Worship was a most agreeable, gentlemanlike, Magistrate.—And the Aldermen? The wittiest, the most hospitable, the most jovial fellows he ever met.—And the Grand Jurors? They were all fit to be Members of Parliament: their wisdom and their knowledge of the laws was unequalled.—The Constables? The politest of officers, the most elegant of peace keepers; they were models of constables.—The Witnesses? There never were such witnesses; they would every man of them die sooner than tell a falsehood.—The Prisoners? The honestest prisoners, and the most respectable men that ever entered a gaol.—The Hangman? It was a pleasure to be submitted to his care: he tied the noose so

mildly, and sent a man to the other world with such tender assiduity.

SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.—MOORE has omitted one of the most touching and heart-stirring anecdotes connected with the funeral of poor Sheridan. The noble and select company had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to departed genius, and the coffin was about to be placed in the hearse, when an elegantly-dressed personage, who pretended to be distantly related to the deceased, entered the chamber of death. At his urgent entreaties to view the face of his friend, the coffin lid was unscrewed; and, to the horror and surprise of the bystanders, he pulled out a warrant and arrested the body! Mr. Canning and Lord Sidmouth went into an adjoining room, and paid the debt, which we believe, amounted to 500l. This anecdote we derive from authority.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JANUARY, 1826.

(From La Belle Assemblée.)

EVENING DRESS.—Over a pink satin slip is a dress of *crepe-lisse*, of the same colour, spotted with black velvet: this dress is ornamented at the border with three flounces, placed at equal distances, and plaited *en dents de loup*, edged with a rich silk cordon of black floize silk. The sleeves are long, and of white *tulle*, finished at the wrists by double points in the old English style; these points are formed of white satin, edged round with black silk cordon. The sleeves are surmounted with Spanish *mancherons* of pink satin, which also are edged with black. The hair is arranged in the antique Egyptian style, and over the summit of the head towers a full plume of white ostrich feathers. The necklace worn with this superb dress is of twisted rows of pearls, rendered peculiarly rich by the great number of rows.

WALKING DRESS.—A pelisse of *gros de Naples*, of a milk-chocolate colour: this pelisse is made in quite a novel manner; the skirt closing imperceptibly, and being finished round the border by three rows of triple flounce ornament formed of Vandyke points set on straight, each row headed by a broad braid of satin. The sleeves are made to sit close to the arm; and the *mancherons* are of entirely new fashion, forming a double point resembling that of *fichu*—each point being trimmed with a full quilling of narrow *gros de Naples*. The sleeves are finished at the wrists with stiffened English points, turned up a *l'antique*; beneath this ornament, next the hand, is a broad gold bracelet, fastened with a large ruby clasp. The bonnet is of black velvet, with bows of the same, edged round with a trimming of jonquil and bright geranium wings, of ribbon of the same colours, as the bonnet, in walking, or float loose in the carriage; under this bonnet is worn a *castor* *coronette*—a beautiful specimen of Urling's lace.

From Ackermann's Repository of Arts &c.

PROMENADE DRESS.—Pelisse of satin *Turque*, or Turkish satin, of a rich myrtle-green, wadded, and lined with rose-coloured sarsnet; the corsage made the straight way, and full both in the back and front, and set in gathers in the band; it closes in front, and is ornamented from the throat to the feet with large mother-of-pearl buttons; the sleeves are of a moderate width, and terminated at the wrist with a plain double corded band; double pelerie or cape deeply vandyked, and edged with very narrow chinchilli fur, to correspond with the muff and the broad chinchilli fur at the bottom of the skirt. Buttons and trimmings (when not of fur) are generally of the same material at the pelisse. Black velvet hat, of a moderate size, bent in front; the crown ornamented with a profusion of velvet bows, and a gold slider in the centre; rose-colour strings, the same as the ribbon round the throat, which ties in two bows and long ends, supporting the *colletette* of worked muslin. The hair in ringlets; and cap a *trois pieces*, with a narrow full border, fastened under the chin. High walking shoes of black leather, lined and edged with fur.

EVENING DRESS.—Dress of geranium-colour *gros de Naples*; the corsage made to fit the shape; rather high in front, but lower on the shoulders, and trimmed round the top with a notched *ruche* of the same material; a light folded drapery, in the form of a stomacher, adorns the bust. The sleeve is short and extremely full, and set in a satin corded band, with long white *crepe lisse* sleeves inserted at the shoulder and confined at the wrist with broad bead bracelets and ornamented *mancherons*. The skirt is made to wrap, and flows off from the left side and is shaped circularly on the right, just above the wadded hem of the petticoat (which is of the same *gros de Naples* as the dress), and is trimmed with two double *ruches*, deeply notched, which have a very pretty effect particularly when made of the Italian patent crape, the transparency and richness of which are universally allowed. Indeed this article bids fair to resume its station for full dress among the *haut ton*, as, from its superiority in texture and appearance, it must ever be a favourite with those *elegantes* who prefer excellence to cheapness. The *ceinture* is of *gros de Naples*, edged with corded satin of the same colour, and supporting a gold watch set with rubies, and gold chain and trinkets. The hair is in large curls and forms a kind of antique wreath round the head; a cluster of winter-flowers is placed on the right side. Ear-rings of pearl and gold; shaded gauze scarf: white satin shoes.

(See Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1826.

THE SUN—JANUARY 9, 1826.

ST. JUAN DE ULLOA.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 19—I am very happy to inform you, that the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa has surrendered to the Mexicans. On the 7th the articles of the capitulation were agreed upon, and yesterday the ratifications were exchanged.—This day, at twelve o'clock, the remnant of the garrison (126 men) are to be embarked for the Havannah, the sick (200 men) are to come on shore, and the Mexican flag is to be hoisted on the Castle. The articles of the capitulation are very simple—viz. the Castle with its appurtenances is to be surrendered by the Spaniards; the garrison to retain its arms and private property and to be transported to the Havannah at the expense of Mexico; all private property to be given up to its owners on paying the customary duties.

Nov. 20—I have just seen the surgeon who was sent last night to the Castle; he assures me that of the garrison not more than 46 men remained fit for duty, 350 were buried since the month of August, and about 126 remain here to be cured.—This day, about noon, an American schooner arrived from the Havannah, and in spite of the firing from the batteries, ran up boldly under the guns of the Castle, where she was taken possession of by our men of war's boats, and the crew and supercargo brought on shore. The latter turns out to be an Officer of the Spanish frigate Belona, bringing dispatches to General Coppinger, in which he is told that he must not expect any relief until reinforcements arrive from Spain.

HAVANNAH, DEC. 6.—Yesterday arrived the Mexican brig of war Victoria as flag of truce, having on board the late Governor of the Castle St. Juan de Ulloa, who has capitulated at last, the Mexicans being in want of every thing, and the troops at the last extremity of sickness.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES TO HIS FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.

Fellow-Countrymen!—The flag of the Republic is hoisted on the Castle of Ulloa, I am proud with indescribable pleasure, that after 304 years, the standards of Castile are no longer seen from our shores.

I care, on succeeding to the Presidency, to declare my independence, founded on your rights, and to maintain them within their ancient limits. The day of so much glory and so much happiness for our country has now arrived.

"Mexicans!—By the path of blood, traced in the town of Dolores, you marched to obtain a decisive triumph. It has cost you the life of your heroes, the sacrifice of innumerable victims, the ruin and the conflagration of your homes. Despotism has been extinguished in a sea of blood and tears!

"Vera Cruz, the illustrious Vera Cruz, supporting the national cause, has brought this glorious work to a conclusion.—The handful of brave men, struggling with the climate, and with death in all its aspects, has triumphed on the ashes of that heroic city. A page of sorrow and of horror will eternally preserve the memory of the invincible people who braved by their own force, and deprived of all the resources of war, the extremities which the hopes of tyranny had dared to threaten.—Vera Cruz has acquired an immortal renown, which will extend its glory to the remotest corners of the earth. It deserves the national gratitude. I have been a witness of its unlimited sufferings, the highest authorities of the nation are acquainted with it. Vera Cruz may hope for every thing from their justice and esteem.

"Fellow-countrymen! The providence of the Eternal has produced an order of things entirely new. All wounds are closed—all distrust and jealousy have disappeared. Wherever we direct our eyes, we see only brothers and friends. All opinions, all sects, all parties group themselves around the national flag; ungrounded fears and hopeless sedition will never return to disturb the repose of the great family. Passions have died; union founds its rights on common interests, on generous principles, and your noble dispositions. Unhappy will be he who would sow discord—more unhappy still would be he who would break your fraternal bonds: the country will avenge its wrongs.

"My friends, the past belongs to the domain of history; to you it belongs to secure a future of happiness and prosperity. Time is short; and Mexico, by your hands, will be raised to the summit of its destinies. Who does not now begin to see the endless progression of our power, of our trade, and our felicity?

"Mexico, presenting one aspect to Europe, and another to Asia, offers the riches of her virgin bosom for the reciprocal commerce, relations, and utility of mankind. Mexico, rising from the degradation of slavery with the majesty of free nations, ancient and modern, displays a sublime and august character, which policy has subjected to its calculations, and cabinets to their views. The Spanish Colossus, pressed by its own weight, has fallen; great nations have arisen from its ruins.—Mexico raises its head; the feeling of its dignity occu-

pies the world. This, fellow-citizens, is the work of your hands.

"My friends, in communicating to you this intelligence of unspeakable importance, I furnish to the nation an account of my cares and my exertions. Now that the issue corresponds to my wishes, I feel a pride in what I have done; and I may be permitted to congratulate myself that the year 1825 approaches a termination as happy and prosperous as its commencement. Still, the nation may yet gather laurels in a wide field, if the Cabinets of Europe conform to the light of the age, and accommodate their policy to interests so solemnly sanctioned on this continent. We shall cultivate the relations of peace and friendship with all the world. This great republic will be not less esteemed and applauded for the richness of its soil, than for the equity and benevolence of the citizens who compose it. Mexicans! an epoch approaches of boundless felicity.

"Glory, fellow-citizens, to the brave General who has terminated the labour of four years by the conquest of this hostile fortress. Glory and honor to the brave who there have purchased this day of national joy with their fatigues, their blood, and their heroic sufferings. A grateful country duly estimating their services, will know how to reward them.

Fellow-citizens! Long live the Mexican Republic!

(Signed) "GUADALUPE VICTORIA.

"Mexico, Nov. 23, 1825.

Messrs. BARCLAY and Co., the brewers, have issued a circular, announcing that a reduction of 5s. per barrel has taken place on porter and stout.

We are informed that the Edinburgh night mail has of late been frequently detained behind its time by a toll-keeper on the road, who sometimes refuses to rise to open the gate to permit the coach to pass. Yesterday morning this individual was so late of coming, that after blowing his horn repeatedly, the guard was forced to break open the gate with a hammer.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

GRATITUDE.—On Saturday last the Earl of ALBEMARLE gave to all his work people and families of his extensive farms, his annual donation of beef, bread and beer; one of whom, Robert Collings, of Kenning-hall, received 16lbs. of beef, eight quatern loaves, and six pints of strong beer. At two o'clock on the Sunday morning he was taken poaching, with a gun, in a plantation near the hall; and on Monday was committed by the Rev. T. P. Slapp to the Castle.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—Owing to the new financial arrangements of last Session, which have introduced considerable alteration into the mode of making up the Revenue Accounts, the Quarterly Statements will not be completed till towards noon to-day. We are, therefore, unable to lay the results before our Readers in a tabular form; but, from what we already know of them, we can confidently assert that they will be found to be most satisfactory. The party who so recently attempted to clamour down commercial credit, have within these few days endeavoured to do the same by the finances; but they will find the task beyond their strength. The talk of comparing the Revenue of the last Quarter with that of the corresponding Quarter of the year preceding—a comparison which, for reasons that we shall by and by state, is altogether vague and inconclusive; the only fair comparison which can now be instituted is between the estimated produce of the year and its actual produce. Have the expectations held out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer been justified by the result, or have they not? We speak confidently when we say they have been more than justified. On the 28th of last February Mr. Robinson opened his budget. He stated to the Committee his calculations for the year, and explained the grounds on which they were formed.—He assumed the produce of 1825 for the United Kingdom, at 56,445,370*l.* including the usual heads of Customs, Excise, Stamps, Taxes, Post-office, and Miscellaneous, and also including the sum paid by the Trustees of Half Pay. The accounts made up to-day, as our Readers know, are not those of the United Kingdom, but only of Great Britain: the Irish Accounts must of course, be a week behind the others; but we have the satisfaction to state, that up to the last that have been received, they were going on admirably: a spur has been given to Irish industry in the course of the year, the beneficial influence of which is no where more visible than in the financial returns. We proceed with our view of the Year. The sum paid by the "Trustees of Half-pay" is fixed by agreement at 4,470,370*l.*: this, therefore, cannot vary from the estimate. The article headed "Miscellaneous" is of minor importance, and will of course be one of the last made up. The estimated produce of the Stamps was 7,100,000*l.* of the Assessed and other Taxes, 4,875,000*l.*, and of the Post Office 1,500,000*l.*, making together 13,445,000*l.* We are enabled to assert that all and each of these have exceeded the estimate; in fact they had exceeded it a week ago, some more and some less, but all exhibited a surplus.

The two remaining articles are the Customs and Excise; they were respectively estimated to produce 11,350,000*l.* and 26,400,000*l.* together 37,750,000*l.* Now, in regard to these, so much alteration of system has taken place by appeals, alleviations, and transpositions of duties for the relief of trade and commerce, that it is impossible to state with accuracy the precise bearing of those two branches of revenue, on the estimate under their particular heads. What the result will be in the aggregate, a few hours will show, and that it will be perfectly satisfactory there is not the smallest doubt. It must be remembered that Mr. Robinson, in his speech of February 28th, calculated on a loss of 650,000*l.* below the estimate; of which 580,000*l.* fell upon the Customs and Excise. It must also be remembered, that subsequently to that speech two other large deductions accrued, viz. above 1,000,000*l.* for duties returned on wines in stock; and about 350,000*l.* for a duty on tobacco, which became lapsed, by an oversight in an Act of Parliament.—These three sums, therefore of 580,000*l.*, 1,000,000*l.*, and 350,000*l.*, making together 1,930,000*l.*, should be deducted from the above estimate of 37,750,000*l.*, leaving for the expected produce of the Customs and Excise for 1825, the sum of 35,820,000*l.* It remains to be seen, by the details which will be furnished in the course of this day, whether the produce of the Customs and Excise together will fall short of, or exceed, this sum of 35,820,000*l.*. In whatever degree it may exceed that sum, in that degree will the Revenue of this year exceed the reasonable expectations held out by Mr. Robinson. We do not like to pledge ourselves to any specific statements, which we are not fully prepared to justify by official documents; but knowing as we do what these two branches of Revenue had produced, in England a week, and in Ireland a fortnight ago, and knowing that very large payments have accrued since that time, we do not hesitate to say there must be a considerable surplus. So much for the Year, which we repeat, affords the only fair ground of comparison, and that with the estimate of its produce. Upon the Quarter, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of the preceding twelvemonth, we do not venture to offer any calculation. It seems reasonable to expect that the Quarter ending on the 5th of January, 1825, should produce more than the Quarter ending on the 5th of January 1826; for this plain reason, that many duties were in operation in the former of those Quarters, which were repealed previously to the latter;

such as those on Wine, spirits, and some minor articles. With respect to more specific comparisons, they would be still less accurate; for many articles, such as Coffee, Cocoa, Wine, Tobacco, Pepper, Foreign Spirits, and in short all imported articles, have been transferred from the Excise to the Customs. Again, it is not to be overlooked, that large speculation in foreign raw materials, especially Silk, took place during the Christmas Quarter of 1824, which import having glutted the market, and tended mainly to depress prices in that branch of trade, it could not reasonably be expected that the Import Duties on the same article would be equally productive in the quarter just terminated. Upon the whole, as we wish, on the one hand to guard ourselves against the charge of exaggeration so we trust, on the other, we have proved the financial situation of the country to be most flourishing. Our readers may implicitly rely on the facts that we have stated; and for the confirmation of our reasoning we appeal to the further official details which will be made out in the course of the day.

THE SUN—JANUARY 9.

THE WEATHER.—So intense was the frost last night that the milk people, on coming into town this morning found a coat of ice on the tops of their pails. A pair of water standing in a stable where four horses are kept was frozen over.

At a house in York lately the curtains of a bed were set on fire, in consequence of a servant turning it down by candle-light. At another house, a bed was set on fire, from two servants working in bed by candle-light, falling asleep.

MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

On Saturday a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mexican Mining Company was held at the London Tavern, in consequence of an answer having been returned to a requisition signed by 21 of them, to the Directors, requiring a statement of their affairs, as well as a meeting to consider whether the concern ought to proceed further, or not. Mr. BLANE was called to the Chair, and stated the object of the Meeting.

Mr. CLARK lamented the course which had been pursued by the Directors on the present occasion, and more particularly the absence of any of them to meet the Shareholders, who complained of their conduct. Had any of these Gentlemen attended, he would have charged them with having infringed their duty, and having acted unjustly and illegally. By their confession they must have admitted this to be the fact, for they had gone to work as if a Company had been established, when, in point of fact, the thing was only in progress. There could not, in fact, be any Company legally established, until their 10,000 shares were entirely disposed of.

Now it appeared that there were only 8,695 shares, upon which deposits had been paid, and of the remaining 1,305 none were disposed of. Even upon the former, the money was not paid by bona fide responsible people, who had originally purchased but by the Directors and others, who had subsequently and illegally trafficked in the market. Besides, the Directors had gone to work without waiting to see whether the whole capital of a million sterling were forthcoming; they had most illegally and improperly made shipments to Mexico, of quicksilver to the value of 25,000*l.* of doubloons (which, instead of being sent out, ought to be coming from thence) to the amount of 6,000*l.* and other investments, chiefly spices, to the amount of 3 or 4,000*l.* All this was, he contended, illegal, and done, not on the responsibility of the Shareholders, but of the Directors personally. The next thing to be considered was, whether there was any likelihood of the concern being carried on, indeed begun was the proper word, in the present way in which the shares were disposed of? Of the 1,305 shares upon which deposits remained unpaid, there were 305 lying at the office absolutely unappropriated. It was also understood that 1,000 shares were originally reserved for people in Mexico, whose aid on the spot it was desirable to encourage. Now, he asked, whether any of this people had applied for these shares? The truth was, that none of them had made any application, for the Mexicans shy of it, and it was time for those at home to imitate their example. The next point was the deed of settlement which the shareholders were called upon to sign; he had only partially read it; and this he would say, that it contained a clause, or clauses, which would throw a monopoly of the rights of the shareholders into the hands of the Directors—and would secure, most injuriously to the many, a certain predominance of rights to the few.—(Hear! Hear!—He concluded by moving a resolution, expressive of the regret of the Meeting that the Directors had not complied with the requisition.

Mr. KNIGHT (the Solicitor for the Directors) regretted his absence during the opening of Mr. Clark's speech, and said that he (Mr. K.) appeared here merely in his capacity as a Shareholder, and not in that of his legal connection with the Company. He condemned the conduct pursued by a few Shareholders towards the Directors, and declared that the latter, upon whom he pronounced a high eulogium, had done every thing which could be expected of them, and that they were entitled to the general interest and concern. He challenged any gentleman to state one solitary instance in which the Directors had not done every thing for their common prosperity. As to the disinterestedness of this Gentleman, he could be of no use, when it was necessary to the Gentleman who could be of no use to the Company. Mexico, they, instead of the 1,000 reserved for the Mexicans, actually gave them 25,000*l.* worth of quicksilver, at a time when it was saleable at a high price.

After some conversation, the resolution was put and negatived by a majority of three.

Mr. KNIGHT, said that now the Resolution was negatived, he was prepared to say, still speaking as an individual, that any Shareholders would find the Directors individually ready to give them any explanation or information they desired, and that two of the Gentlemen who had actually signed the Requisition to call the meeting, had subsequently upon communication with the Chairman of the direction, gone and signed the deed of settlement, so satisfied were they of the propriety of the course that had been taken.

Mr. HAY said, that he had seen recent letters from Mexico, which said the whole of the Mining Companies were mere bubbles, and that the people there, who knew the real condition of the country, would have nothing to do with them. He expressed his surprise that Mr. Knight should be so great a stickler for these Directors, who he solicitor he was, upon points of law, which he was using exactly the contrary way against the Directors of the Stannary Mining Company.

Mr. KNIGHT explained that the cases of the Companies were quite different.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hurcombe, Mr. KNIGHT said, that all the shares originally provided had been appropriated, except the 1,000 which had been set aside for people in America, and there were also 305 other shares, not unappropriated, but the dividends unpaid upon. There were shipments of quicksilver, &c. made to Mexico, but they were, as he understood and believed, in direct connection with and in promotion of the mining speculations of the Company. He could also assure the Meeting that, by the very last accounts, they had one or two of the best mines in Mexico at work, and in consequence of their caution in being later there than any of the other Companies, they had got the best and most secure places, having had good time for inquiry, and had also avoided the errors of those who had gone before them.

A Committee was then deputed to wait upon the Directors, to receive the information which it was said they were not reluctant to afford, when individually applied to.

THE BRITISH PRESS—JANUARY 11, 1826.

There is no longer any doubt as to the successor of the Emperor ALEXANDER. An official despatch was received yesterday, confirming the intelligence of the resignation of the throne by CONSTANTINE to NICHOLAS, who has been formally proclaimed Emperor at St. Petersburg. We have yet no knowledge of the circumstances under which CONSTANTINE was induced to forego his birthright, and it would therefore be idle to speculate concerning them. Some facts which have transpired seem to indicate that there was a previous negotiation of some kind between the Imperial brothers. We remarked yesterday, that the "extraordinary delay of CONSTANTINE at Warsaw" could be accounted for only by the existence of some proceedings of this nature. The *Etette* of Sunday announced that a Senator, bearing the genuine Muscovite name of ALEXANDER, had arrived at Warsaw, on a mission from NICHOLAS,

with the result of the deliberations of the Council at St. Petersburg." It is not improbable that CONSTANTINE has made some arrangement by which he has secured for his own life the possession of the crown of Poland. There would be the less difficulty in making this arrangement as he has no children living, and if any should hereafter be born from his present wife, they could not be regarded as fully legitimate.

THE "WINGS."

A Meeting of the Roman Catholics of St. Auden's Parish Dublin, was held on Saturday last, in the Chapel, for the purpose of preparing a petition to Parliament against the enactment of a Bill for the Disfranchisement of the Forty Shilling Freeholders, or the Pensioning of the Irish Roman Catholic Clergy; to be ready for presentation should such measures be again brought in to Parliament.

The Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, P. P. in the Chair. Mr. N. MAHON proposed the first resolution. He read a letter from Mr. James Grattan to Mr. Thomas Jordan, of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, in which the former gentleman expressed his conviction that unless the people expressed their opinion strongly against the measures called "Wings," they would lose all right of voting at elections; and stated his belief that these measures would be introduced during the ensuing Session. Mr. Mahon thought that the present was the time for the public to express that opinion, and after some pertinent observations on the disfranchising Bill, concluded by proposing a resolution to the following effect:—

"That this Meeting being impressed with a conviction that Bills for Disfranchising the Forty Shilling Freeholders, and pensioning the Catholic Clergy, will be submitted to Parliament during the ensuing Session, conceive it their duty to express their opinion thereon, and that they will use every means within their power to prevent the enactment of such obnoxious measures."

Mr. R. O'GORMAN seconded this resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr. REYNOLDS conceived that all Irishmen were bound to come forward in defence, not only of their liberties, but what was still dearer, their religion, to rescue themselves from the thralldom which the Bills alluded to were likely to impose on them, and to protect their religion from the attempts of those who would endeavour to destroy and exterminate it. He alluded to the period of the Veto, and stated that the means which were then used to stifle the public voice were exactly similar to those made use of at present. He concluded by proposing the second Resolution, which declared that the Catholic clergy, although not affluent, were contented with the donations which a suffering people can afford them, and desire no change, and of all such change as would deprive them of the confidence of the people; and that it was of opinion that it is the duty of every religious persuasion to support the Government, and therefore condemn measures that would make the Catholic clergy the State.

Mr. J. W. WELLS seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr. MAHON proposed the next resolution, which was an infringement of the rights of the State, and a great means of the destruction of the privileges of the State, and thereupon the resolution was carried.

Mr. MAHON seconded this resolution. Mr. REYNOLDS agreed entirely in the sentiments of the gentleman who had spoken against these measures; at the same time, he called on the mover and seconder of the resolution, before the Meeting, not to be a means of creating disunion among the Catholic body; but let one and all come forward and manfully oppose their common enemies. He conjured the gentlemen who opposed these measures, in the name of God! to give up all personal feelings.

Mr. MAHON declared here—in the face of heaven, and before the altar of the Almighty!—that that he never entertained a personal feeling when he opposed the Wings; and said that the imputation was quite unfair.

The Rev. Mr. PUNCELL, after speaking a few words referring to the Resolution, and alluding to the declaration of Dr. Doyle at the late meeting in Carlow, said that he had not, like that illustrious prelate, a mitre or crozier to lay down; but he raised his hand to heaven, and declared in the face of God, that he hoped it would be withered to the body before it would receive a shilling from Government. (Cheers.) Let no man say the Catholics were acting wrong in their opposition to the Wings; they were only adhering to their principles and their religion; they were not violating concord; they were only opposing the enemies of their country and of that religion. (Cheers.) He declared that no Priest could ever take the oaths which were contained in Mr. Plunkett's last Bill; and concluded by saying that he had heard from a respectable Catholic in this country, that it was the declared opinion of Dr. England, the Mr. Plunkett was not a man to be trusted by the Catholics. A resolution to petition was then agreed to, when Hugh M'Donnell Esq. was called to the Chair, and the meeting separated.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE SUN, JANUARY 13.

No doubt is now entertained of the fact, that there has been a scene of great violence and bloodshed in the capital of Russia. The decisive measures adopted for suppressing the resistance of CONSTANTINE's regiment originated with the Empress Mother, whose character might seem to be not less masculine and energetic, than that of her predecessor CATHERINE. Some further particulars on this important subject have been received this morning, by an arrival from Germany. A courier who left Saint Petersburg on the 27th ultimo, had arrived at Berlin, bringing with him a copy of the Manifesto issued by the Emperor NICHOLAS, on his acceptance of CONSTANTINE's resignation—and this document was immediately published by authority at Berlin. It is stated that at the time of the courier's departure from Petersburg, that city was in a state of tranquillity. A Grand Court had been held, at which the Nobility and superior Military Officers attended, to offer their homages

and congratulations to the new EMPEROR, on his ascending the throne of the Czars. A *Te Deum* had been performed in the Churches, and the EMPEROR afterwards appeared before the troops, and presented their banners with his own hands. Such is the substance of what has hitherto transpired; but an opinion is nevertheless entertained in the City, that events have occurred in Russia, which have not yet reached the public ear; and it is feared, that the next advices may bring less favourable intelligence. The *Etoile* of Tuesday announces the accession of NICHOLAS as having taken place without opposition; but on that communication the *Constitutionnel* makes some very pertinent observations.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

An adjourned meeting of the Privy Council took place yesterday, for the purpose of hearing further arguments on this long pending case. The members of the Council present were, the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, Lord G. Somerset, and Lord Bexley. Their Lordships were attended by their Secretaries, Mr. Lushington and Mr. Merries, and by the Solicitor General. Dr. Lushington and Mr. Adam were heard for the Marquis of Hastings, which occupied till four o'clock. They argued very forcibly against Sir Thomas Hislop's claim, on the ground that at the time the battle took place upon which the great question of the Decan prize money arose, Sir Thomas Hislop and his army were at Madras. Sir William Keir Grant, Sir John Doyle, and several other General Officers, were admitted to hear the important discussion. Their Lordships adjourned at four o'clock.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 28th ult. relate a most extraordinary scene which is said to have occurred in that city a few hours before the proclamation of Nicholas as Emperor, and which stained that ceremonial deeply with the blood of the Russian soldiery. It appears that the Empress Mother, Maria Feodorowna, had called upon the officers of all the regiments quartered in Petersburg, to assist in the proclamation, and to transfer to Nicholas that oath of allegiance which they and the troops under their command had recently rendered to his brother.—All the regiments assented to this, with one exception, which was that of the Regiment of Moscow, belonging to Constantine himself, and the only one of his regiments then in Petersburg.—The Officers are said not only to have demurred to the Empress's command, but to have represented, in strong but respectful language, that only a few days had elapsed since they had sworn fealty to Constantine as their Emperor; that it was wholly inconsistent with that oath to transfer it to any other person, unless in the event of his death, or at his express order; that it would be disturbing the order of the succession to act otherwise, and that nothing less than Constantine's own appearance, and an order from his mouth, would induce them to consent. This determination, it is added, was reported to the Empress Mother, who became extremely indignant at this resistance to her will, and conscious of the danger even of a delay of obedience in a Russian soldiery, gave orders that the refractory regiment should be immediately fired upon, if their consent was not at once tendered. Her spirit and promptness of determination on this trying occasion, if the accounts may be relied on, could not have been surpassed by Catherine herself. Her orders were obeyed, and a slaughter instantly commenced of the resisting regiment, of whom between 200 and 300 are said to have been sacrificed, before the remainder submitted. It has even been stated, but in this respect there is much ambiguity in the accounts, that the troops of Constantine's regiment returned the fire, and that in consequence great numbers of the other regiments fell. All agree, however, in the loss of lives sustained by the adherents to Constantine. The above appears to us to be the most accurate version, after carefully comparing the statements on the subject current in the most respectable quarters, of the latest news from Petersburg; but the difficulty of obtaining real information from thence, especially at a crisis like the present, is so great, that our readers will do well to exercise caution in adopting any. The most curious part of the preceding intelligence is undoubtedly the insight given by it into the character of the Empress Maria, which is here developed as that of a bold ambitious woman, who must, with a character such as that of Nicholas is described to be, obtain the ascendancy in the conduct of public affairs. We hear further, from a source which will not allow us to doubt the fact, that her hatred of Constantine's wife has been one of the leading motives of the part she has taken in the exclusion of Constantine himself from the throne, and that a vow made never to permit her residence in the same city with herself, has impelled her now to assume that energy to prevent its being broken, which was not to be found in the disposition of the timid and irresolute Nicholas. Another account which we have seen since the above was in print, states that the mutinous regiment was joined by parties from the regiments of the line, and that they attempted to proclaim Constantine anew, in opposition to the attempt of the Empress to have Nicholas announced as Emperor. It is added, that a General Officer was among the killed during the conflict which ensued. Nicholas is said to have headed the attack on the mutineers in person.—*The Times.*

THE BRITISH PRESS.—JAN. 12.

In reference to reports lately circulated respecting the appointment, by France, of Consuls to the new American States, a letter from Paris, dated Saturday last, states that it is not the intention of the French Government in any case to nominate natives of France to such appointments, but that an order has been transmitted to Admiral Duperré, who commands on the Leeward Islands station, to select, in the principal ports of South America and of Mexico, from among the respectable merchants residing there, such individuals as he may think qualified to fulfil the duty of Consuls, and to confide to them the protection of the French commercial interests.

We understand his Majesty's ship *Tweed* is fitting out at Portsmouth for the conveyance of the Consul appointed for St. Domingo. The name of a gentleman appointed as Vice-Consul at Port-au-Prince has also been handed to us.

THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

On Tuesday the Lords of the Treasury assembled, for the second time this week, at the Treasury Chambers, upon the important and extensive Decan Prize-money claims, when Dr. Jenner and Mr. Harrison closed their case for those of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop and others. Their Lordships then adjourned, to meet again yesterday morning.

COURT OF SESSION, EDINBURGH, DEC. 22.

FINAL DECISION OF THE FIFE CAUSE. By a verdict of a Jury, in March last, it was found that the Deed of Entail and Trust-Deed, which exclude the present Earl of Fife from a considerable part of his estates, amounting to 20,000*l.* per annum, and accumulated rents since 1808, were not the deeds of the Grantee, the late Earl of Fife. This verdict proceeded upon the direction in law given from the Bench, that if they, the Jury, were satisfied that one of the witnesses neither saw the Grantee sign, nor heard him acknowledge his subscription, they must find these were not the deeds of the Grantee. The defendants excepted to this direction, and brought the cause into the Court of Law for opinion.

The question of law having been ably argued on both sides of the bar, the Judges gave their opinions upon Thursday last. It was held unanimously, that it is well settled in our law, and supported by our best authorities, as well as by a long series of consistent decisions, that a deed is null if the witnesses, or one of them, neither see the Grantee sign, nor hear him acknowledge his subscription. And that, of consequence, it was a right direction to the Jury, that if they were satisfied the late Earl of Fife did not acknowledge his subscription to George Wilson, one of the instrumentary witnesses—it being admitted that he did not see the Earl sign—they must find that these were not the deeds of the late Earl of Fife.

The defendants also excepted to another point of the Lord Chief Commissioner's charge, where he told the Jury that it was his opinion "the acknowledgment must be clear and explicit, and that he had not found any case in which a virtual acknowledgment, as purporting to have been sustained." The Judges were also unanimous in refusing this bill; upon a fair consideration of the whole charge, it must be considered correct. Any opinion in regard to virtual acknowledgment was merely *obiter dictum*, and not intended as a direction to the Jury. The fact of acknowledgment had been left open for their consideration in the concluding part of the passage objected to, where it is said "that it was not necessary to carry the doctrine so far in this case, as according to the evidence of the two witnesses, if they, the Jury, believed either of them, it did not appear that there was any acknowledgment either express or virtual."

The Judges in the Court of Session have found that the direction, in law, was correct; and that the verdict annulling the deeds stands good. The Bill of Exceptions was therefore dismissed, and the Earl of Fife found entitled to expenses.

Counsel for Earl of Fife—Dean of Faculty, F. Jeffrey.

H. Cockburn, J. A. Murray, and George Robinson, Esqrs. Advocates.

Counsel for Defendants—Thomas Thomson, J. Fullarton, and James Menckieff, Esqrs. Advocates.

BIOGRAPHY.

NECROLOGY.—LACEPÈDE.

BERNARD GERMAIN ETIENNE LAVILLE, Count de Lacépède, was born at Agen, the 16th December, 1756, of a noble family. Intended by his family for the career of arms, he entered the Bavarian service; but the irresistible impulse he felt for the study of natural history, made him abandon the field of honour for a milder fame—that of excelling in the sciences. At that period Buffon was in the zenith of his glory; the magic of his style threw a lustre over his subject worthy of its sublimity. Ray had drawn an outline of the wisdom of God in the works of the creation; it was left for Buffon to fill it up, and paint these wonders with all the colours of a brilliant imagination. Science herself seemed lovely in his descriptions, and we cannot wonder that Lacépède should place himself under so great a master, and soon become his favourite and most distinguished pupil. Buffon and Daubenton obtained for young Lacépède the situation of keeper of the cabinets of the King's Garden at Paris. He occupied this post when the Revolution broke out. He had already published the *Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents*, which announced the continuation of Buffon. His work was traced on a similar plan to that of the great master, but Lacépède's enthusiasm for him did not blind him to his defects. The principal object of Buffon seemed to be to strike his readers with

admiration, and to amuse rather than to instruct. He contented himself frequently with the external character of a subject of natural history, without examining its eternal organization. Comparative anatomy was then merely the skeleton of a science; though Aristotle had collected an immense number of isolated facts, and modern naturalists had made some progress towards a regular classification of a few orders. Comparative anatomy was in this estate, when Linnæus and John Hunter appeared; they greatly extended the bounds of the science, and opened a new field for the patient and indefatigable scrutinizer into the mysteries of nature. Lacépède was one of the first in France, to appreciate the superiority of their system over that of his Professor, and to introduce it into his work. But he had soon reason to find, that even then, comparative anatomy was in a very imperfect state: it was reserved for M. Cuvier to collect the scattered fragments—to reject false theories—to form new ones consonant to those laws, observed by the Great Eternal in the vast multiplicity of his creations—to embody those laws, and form of them systems at once beautiful and harmonious. The cabinet of comparative anatomy, at the Garden of Plants, is a splendid monument of his genius, learning, and immense observation.

M. Lacépède duly appreciated the new system, and his later works prove that he profited by it. His *Natural History of Fishes*, 5 vols. 4to. 1798, is a proof of this. But the events of the Revolution distracted his attention from science. Of a mild disposition, but firm in the principles he thought right, he steered his course without attaching himself to any party; loving the Revolution from principle, as the grave of absolute power, but lamenting its excesses, his known probity and honour could alone save him in the conflict of factions. He was elected, in 1791, President of the National Assembly; and it was in this character that he received the address of the Whig Club, with which the Assembly agreed in political sentiment, and he proposed that "Letters of Naturalization should be granted to Dr. Priestley's son, on account of his father's house being burnt by the English fanatics for his known attachment to the French Revolution."

M. Lacépède did well to renounce politics and attend to natural history, as he perhaps owed to it his personal safety during the horrors of the Revolution. On the creation of the Institute he was elected one of its first members. He afterwards became member of the Institute of Bologna. Charged by government with the necessary instructions to Captain Bory de Saint-Vincent, Lacépède accompanied his voyage of discovery, Lacépède saw many young men of great merit, Bory de Saint-Vincent and Peron, to accompany him, and again tore M. Lacépède from his occupations, and we see him in 1799, member of the Senate, and in 1804, President of the Senate.

Councillor of the Legion of Honour; in 1804, Senator of Paris; in 1805, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the Legion. As President, it was Count Lacépède's duty to address Napoleon on all occasions; devoted entirely to him, his eloquence sought new expressions to convey his admiration, and make it pass as the organ of the whole empire. In January 1814, when the crisis of the new monarch was approaching with rapid strides, he dared to utter the word Peace, at the head of the Senate. His words are remarkable:—"We combat between the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our infants. Obtain peace, Sire, and let your hand, so often victorious, drop your arms, after having signed the peace of the world." The political career of M. Lacépède ended with that of his master, and he returned again to his studies, which he ought never to have forsaken. In private life, M. Lacépède was a model of the social virtues, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. The sciences were not the only objects of his meditation: passionately fond of the fine arts, and especially of music, he composed several symphonies and sonatas, which display considerable taste. He also entered the regions of fiction, and published, we believe, two novels only, *Ellival* and *Caroline*, 3 vols.; and *Charles D'Ellival* and *Caroline de Florentino*, in 3 vols. He rarely touches the chords of the stronger passions, but excels in scenes of gentleness and love. His lectures at the Garden of Plants were numerous attended: the opening addresses of each course were particularly admired. He published several dissertations, and composed part of the articles in the *Annals du Muséum d'Histoire et Naturelle*, and contributed to several periodicals; but we have no scientific works of magnitude from him since 1804, when he published his *Histoire des Cétacées*.

He enjoyed general good health, and was very regular in his attendance at the sitting of the Institute. His opinion of vaccination, as a preservative from the small-pox, was not in consonance with the general doctrine, and he unfortunately fell a victim to his error: he had never had the small-pox, when he took the infection some few weeks since; it was unhappy of a very malignant kind, and carried him off on Wednesday the 6th instant, at the age of 68, to the great loss of science, and the regret of a numerous circle of acquaintance, in whom his affability and gentleness inspired lasting sentiments of friendship. His funeral was attended by deputations of the Peers of France, the members of the institute, and an immense concourse of persons in the first ranks of society, anxious to pay this last tribute to the memory of genius and virtue.—*Our Paris Letter.—Literary Gazette, Oct. 15.*

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, communicated to the Senate and House of Representatives, at the commencement of the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

"FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In taking a general survey of the progress of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind is, of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of His Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders, and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquillity; in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquillity among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments, whatever the theory of their Constitutions may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

"During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last Session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulation have recently been sanctioned by Acts of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two Governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of the mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which afford the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open or may hereafter arise.

"The policy of the United States in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of a most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favoured their own shipping, by special preference, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favours and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1825, to all the maritime nations, to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the Act of Congress of the 8th of January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty or municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country, to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition, made in the act of the 8th of January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European Government; and it is probable that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime state, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages to the general accession of all.

"The Convention of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years, from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a proviso that it should further continue in force till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce; unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operations, so far as it extended, have been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force by common consent.—But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to a considerable amount, of citizens of the United States upon the Government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed, under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new Sovereign to the throne would have afforded a favourable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his Government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect.

"The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been

settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained.—There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained; and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The Government of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the executive, and without resorting to those measures of self redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances, and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

"It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character; and among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratification of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negotiations of similar treaties with all the independent South American States has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles: the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity, the other the mutual obligation of the parties: to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favoured nations. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thralldom of colonising monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgment of South American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that not remote, when some of those States might in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burthensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others.—They are now well aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

"Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations, with one another, resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a Meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their Ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and Ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

"The Commissions under the seventh article of the Treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labours, that by the report recently received from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the Commission will be closed at their next Session, appointed for the 22d of May, of the ensuing year.

"The other Commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed the progress of the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British Government of the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

"Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States, and of providing for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of bankrupt. These are objects of the deepest interest to society: affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nature, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the militia is more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence in the presence of all nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. Their are laws for establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigour of unity, and having little of uniformity but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expence of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

"Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all the principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of last. The balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January last, was a little short of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorised by the act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts in the treasury from the 1st of January to the 13th of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at 16,500,000 dollars, and it is expected those of the current year will exceed five millions of dollars; forming

an aggregate of receipt of millions, independent of the loans of the year will not exceed two millions. By those eight millions of the principal have been discharged. More than half has been devoted to the debt of the Revolution; sum to the construction of fortifications, and other permanent acquisitions of national defence. Half a million of the Navy; and the payment of annuities to them; a million for objects of internal improvement, and four millions of dollars of interest upon the public debt, the sum of about seven millions, which the whole expences of the administration, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Department, including the support of the Army and Naval Establishments, and all the usual contingencies of a Government co-operate with the Union.

"The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter is estimated at five millions, deducting the drawbacks, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year, and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the 1st of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

"By an Act of Congress of the 3d of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorised at four and a half per cent, or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent, for a stock of six per cent, to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent, redeemable in 1826. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present Session, and under what modification.

"The Act of Congress of the 3d March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been executed by the actual subscription for the amount specified, and such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the Act, as the fulfilment of its intentions require. The latest accounts, received of this important undertaking, authorise the belief that it is in successful progress.

"The payment into the treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum; it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The Act of Congress of the 18th of May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debts due to the United States by the purchases of public lands, was limited in its operations of relief to the purchaser, to the 10th of April last. Its effects at the end of the quarter during which it expired, was to reduce the debt from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief from and since that of the 2d of March, 1821, the debt has been reduced from upwards of 22 millions to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether; and to facilitate that consummation I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, the acts of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modifications as may be necessary to guard the public interest against fraudulent practice in the resale of the relinquished lands. The purchasers of public lands are amongst the most useful of our fellow citizens, and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to those who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales, had become unwieldy, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured as it has been by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue; and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall be redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common treasury, may be made to reflow in unfeeling streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

"The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the Report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should not overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry. The Military Academy at West Point, under the restriction of a severe but parental superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvements, to which their acquisitions at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of artillery practice, established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provisions to the same end. The reports from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health, and pay, of the army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performance of their respective duties, and the faithful account

of the same. The advice and recommendation given to it on the 3d of March, to receive the sanction of the then Congress of the United States; it was ratified on the 7th, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this treaty, will form the subject of a separate message.

"The appropriations made by Congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of internal improvement, as far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed for want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the Corps of Engineers, Military and Topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last session of Congress. The reasons upon which that recommendation was founded subsist in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the Topographical Engineers into a corps similar to the establishment of the Corps of Engineers. The Military Academy at West Point will furnish, from the cadets annually graduated there, officers well qualified for carrying this measure into effect.

"The Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, appointed for carrying into execution the Act of Congress, of the 30th of April, 1824, to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals, have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last Session of Congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a Canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full Report on that subject, which, when completed, will be laid before you. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance, upon which the Board have been occupied, namely, the accomplishment of a national road from this city to New Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphrémagog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that River. The surveys have been made, and are nearly completed. The Report may be expected at an early period during the present Session of Congress.

"The Acts of Congress of the last session, relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out roads in the territories of Florida, Arkansas, Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland road, are some of them fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications have been delayed only so far as the corps of engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendence of the works.—Under the Act confirming the statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, three Commissioners on the part of the United States have been appointed for opening books and receiving subscriptions in concert with a like number of Commissioners appointed on the part of each of those States. A meeting of the Commissioners has been postponed to await the definitive report of the Board of Engineers. The light-house and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of the Plymouth beach, and for the preservation of the island in Boston Harbour, have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road, has commenced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

"The operation of the laws relating to Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress.—The Act of March 18, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens who had served in the War of Independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act, 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want, were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant, to give. The result has been, that some amongst the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the number of these venerable relics of an age gone by diminish, as decays of body, mind, and estate of those who survive must in the common course of nature increase, should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them?

"May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be

It was indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe that in the present of probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist, and be pursued in safety, without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations.—Our navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization, upon a scale commensurate with the incipient energies, the scanty resources, and the comparative indigence

“ In assuming her station among the civilised nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labour, and of expence to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition, and particularly to geographical and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the declaration of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the Governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire whether we are not bound by obligations of a high and honourable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion to the common stock. The voyage of discovery prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expence of those nations, have not only redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expence of outfit, equipment, and completion of the expeditions, were to be considered the only charges, it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of defraying a single campaign

"The new arguments which at an early period forced themselves upon the necessities of the Union, soon led to the establishment of a Department of the Navy, But the Department of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, which, early after the formation of the Government had been united in one, continued united at this time, to the unquestionable detriment of the public service. The multiplication of our relations with the nations and Governments of the old world, has kept pace with that of our population and commerce, while within the last ten years a new family of nations in our own hemisphere, has arisen among the inhabitants of the earth with whom our intercourse commercial and political, would of itself furnish occupation to an active and industrious department. The constitution of the Judiciary, experimental and imperfect as it was, even in the infancy of our existing Government, is yet more inadequate to the administration of national justice at our present maturity. Nine years have elapsed since a predecessor in this Office, now not the least—the citizen who, perhaps, of all others throughout the Union, contributed most to the formation and establishment of the Constitution, in his valedictory address to Congress immediately preceding his retirement from public life, urgently recommended the revision of the Judiciary, and the establishment of an additional Executive Department.

"Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations; assured that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective States, or to the people, you will, with a due sense of your obligation to your country, and of the high responsibility weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may He who searches the hearts of the children of men prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country."

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."